PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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No. 54,901.—NEW SERIES.] **BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1909.** **[PRICE: ONE ANNA.**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
1910 1st Janv.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10810
29th "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
26th "	ARCADIA	6803	.....	...
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th "	MACEDONIA	10813	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
30th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10810
	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R. Month.	Port.
"Haigh Hall"	3069...Nov.-Dec.	...Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
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Agents.

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ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

HORNBY ROW
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,177	Mon. 13th Dec.	11 a. m.	P.D. & G.M.
DUMRA	1,645	Thur. 16th Dec.	9 a. m.	G Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 17th Dec.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and G. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR G. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BJLIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 13th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 18th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
9th December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Riguier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb., „
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar., „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr., „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May „
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat.	31st Dec. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga".	4,500	16th December, 1909.
S. S. "Umzumbi".	.....	16th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to,
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Janv. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 723; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Janv 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.
No. 59 Hornby Road.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KAISER	3,724	Vos. Holdt	3rd Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March „
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th „ „
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April „
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd „ „
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May „
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd „ „

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager,

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

YULE-TIDE EXHIBIT OF GIFTS

Select your Gifts at

.. MARCKS ..

and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a

REAL PLEASURE

whether you do it in person or through the post.

MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS

The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.

PLEASE NOTE!

WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.

BOMBAY & POONA.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.

Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

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AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

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MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. Also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, of whom Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

'XMAS, 1909.

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NOW REGISTERED AT

MONCINI BROTHERS,

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SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

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FEW CASES OF

POONJEE SILK

From China, first quality, suitable for Gents and Ladies.

Visit at our Stores is invited early.

PRICES MODERATE.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and - -
Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF PASSENGER FARES.

ON and from the 1st January, 1910, the 1st and 2nd class SINGLE JOURNEY FARES, over the B. B. & C. I. Railway System, will be REVISED as follows:—

		Pies per mile.
1st Class ...	For the 1st 300 miles	18
	For any additional distances...	12
2nd Class...	For the 1st 300 miles.....	9
	For any additional distances...	6

2. No change will be made in the Intermediate and 3rd Class Fares, nor in the upper and lower class fares charged on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi and Rajpipla Railways.

3. On and from the same date, 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets will be issued at the rates shown below: in Local booking between any two Stations over 100 miles apart and in through-booking with Foreign Railways when the journey over the B. B. & C. I. Railway is over 100 miles, but subject in both cases to a minimum charge as for 130 miles.

	pies per mile.
First Class	27
Second Class	18½

These Return Tickets will be available for completion of the journey within 6 months from date of issue and by the route for which issued.

4. SEASON TICKETS.—There will be no alteration in the present charges for Season Tickets issued between the Bombay Local and Suburban Stations as shown at pages 134 to 142 of the B. B. & C. I. Railway's current Time Table and Guide.

5. WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.—Except where specially notified, Cheap Week-End Return Tickets will be issued between certain principal Stations only, provided the distance is 50 miles or over, at the following revised fares for the double journey:—

First Class at	1½ fares.
Second ,,	1½ fares.
Inter. ,,	1½ fares.
Third ,,	1½ fares.

6. WEEKLY EXCURSION TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT AND BACK.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Return Tickets available by this Train will be issued between certain Stations at single (revised) fares for the double journey.

7. For detailed rules and fares attention is invited to the B. B. & C. I. Railway's Time Table and Guide for January, February and March, 1910.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th December, 1909.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SMALL CAUSES COURT OF BOMBAY.
Suit No. 2029 of 1907.

HASHAM TAR MAHOMED MEMON, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nakhoda Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Plaintiff

v/s.

ABDUR RAHIM BIN KUTBUDIN PALABA, KONKNI Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ghogari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 4th day of January, 1908, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 721-13 and whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 12th day of July, 1909, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hoozria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 1265—1266, New No. 8430, Old Survey No. 2410, and New Survey No. 3866, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 210, Street Nos. 153—155, containing by admeasurement 153 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Hoozria Street, on the North by the property of Halimabai, widow of Kalu Rajan Punjabi, and on the South by the property of Shaik Abdulla Shaik Ebrahim.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1910, at the hour of 2-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is the only claim to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 9 as due to Government.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1909.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

INDIAN CARPETS.

WE keep a large stock of INDIAN CARPETS and SELL such in Wholesale and Retail at Factory Prices. Inspection invited.

THE INDIAN CARPETS MANUFACTURING COY.,
Rutherfield Street, No. 5,
Near the King's Statue, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PRELIMINARY MEETING of the Creditors of the BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at Albert Building, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock (Standard Time), to consider the outline of a proposed scheme of arrangement and to determine the steps to be taken to submit the draft of the scheme when completed to a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company to be held under the directions of the Court and thereafter to submit the scheme if approved by such Meeting for sanction of the Court under Section 203 with or without modification as to the Court may seem proper.—Dated this 6th day of December, 1909.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "OLYMPIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1909.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1909, for the construction of POLICE LINES (work above the plinth level), in the compound of the Police Head Quarters, near the Arthur Crawford Market, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 76,687. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. Tender forms will be issued on payment of fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by Agents. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1909.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable candidates for the POST of 2nd ASSISTANT TRAFFIC MANAGER to the Madras Port Trust on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300 per mensem.

The age of applicants should not exceed 28 years and it will be in their favour if they possess previous shipping or railway experience and a knowledge of Tamil.

The successful candidate will be appointed on six months probation, and if confirmed at the end of that period, he will be required to contribute to the Trust's Provident Fund.

Applications accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st January 1910.

F. J. R. SPRING,
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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Chinchpogli (Parel Chawl Road) and Cutch Sinoogra.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th December, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Chinchpogli the undermentioned landed property at the instance of Messrs. Mohomedbhai Poonjabhai, Bharmall Poonjabhai, Rehemtoola Poonjabhai, Karim Poonjabhai Hassum Poonjabhai, Ali Poonjabhai and Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Rahimbhai Poonjabhai for herself and her daughters who are all minors.

1. All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground situate at Parel on the West of the Parel Chawl Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 767, New No. 12754 and New Survey No. 3617 and in the books of the Foras Land Commissioner under Nos. 431 and 437, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 766 and Street No. 440-441-444-446, and No. 1 Parel Road, all which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Parel Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mulji Dwarkadas, on or towards the North by Kala Chowki Cross Lane, and on or towards the South by Moulvi Kharuddin's Masjid.

2. All the share, right, title and interest of Poonjabhai Ludha in the property in Cutch Sinoogra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Davidas, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 5, Bell Lane or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to Government (Customs Department.)

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1870 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cases of bitters ligtening arrestors, false jewellery, colours, empty glass bottles, metal cigarette cases, saws, high tension magneto, iron nails, machinery, wonder candles, dangerous paint, bales printing paper and gunny bags, bags of sugar, myrabollams, wheat, casks, china clay and cement, gas cylinder, deck chairs etc.

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In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th December, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th December, 1909.

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Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, almyrahs, marble-topped cabinets, sideboards, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, iron safes, etc.

1 Rekal Silver China made fancy pattern old teapot, good for presentation.

1 Rekal Silver China made carved fancy pattern round salver.

1 English made large size plated teapot.

1 English made very old and rare plated champagne cooler.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. J. M. Mason, consisting of a few articles of furniture, cotton and woollen wearing apparels, binoculars, books, leather bags and boxes, utensils, old revolvers, swords, old guns and other sundries.

Also re-late Miss A. L. M. Ralph such as books, pictures, gold ring, etc.

1 D. B. B. L. 14 bore gun, by a Hollis and Son.

1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore gun, by a Hollis and Son.

AT 4 P. M. (S. T.)

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 786 of 1909, Lalji Thakersey and Co. vs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others.

1 large size silver race cup (Cooch Behar) about 400 tolas.
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (Byculla Club) 300 tolas.
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (Aga Khan) about 500 tolas.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred open brougham.

The property of a Parsee Gentleman:—1 second-hand English candle shaped landeau.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Bapoo Khote Street, or Jambli Moholla, near Paidhownee.

High Court ⊕. O. C. J.
Suit No. 141 of 1909.

Joosab Jacob Osman ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Halimabai and another ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver, R. D. Sethna, Esquire, appointed under a Consent Decree in the above suit bearing date, the 26th day of August, 1909, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said Decree, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises all and singular the land and hereditaments described in the schedule hereto.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bapoo Khote Street, otherwise called Jambli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under C Ward No. 5915, Street Nos. 43 to 47 containing by admeasurement 119 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 998, 999, New No. 8131, Old Survey No. 1966 and New Survey No. 1219 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Bapoo Khote Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Sharkoe Moya bin Ally Sahab Coor, and on or towards the South by the property of Khatri Haji Suleman Jooma.

Further particulars can be obtained of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, or Messrs. Little and Co., the solicitors for the Receiver, at the office in Sirdar's Buildings, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to Collect Outstandings.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jekisondas Bechardas and others, traded as Bechar Nager, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the right to collect outstandings, amounting to about Rs. 33,000 due to the estate of the abovenamed insolvents.

A list of the above outstandings may be inspected at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 4 days previous to Sale. For conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT BUILDING
PLOTS ON THE SEA SIDE AT VERSOA, NEAR ANDHERI IN SALSETTE.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 303 of 1908.
Khan Mahomed Haji Vazir
vs.
Tyeb Haji Esmail and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 21st day of December, 1909, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following valuable vacant plots, seperately on the premises at Versoa.

PARTICULARS OF THE LAND.
Lot Nos. 2,

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, 8th December.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 82 15/16—3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·21+1·2
Rentes 3 per cent. 89 same.
Berlin Cheques on London. 20·46 1-2 same
Bar Silver Spot. 23 3-4+1/16
Do. 2 months hence. 23 13/16+1·16
Closing Tone of Silver. Firm.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 62 1-2+1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1/3 31-32 same
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 21st October.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) £97 3/4+1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight 3 7/8 same.
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/2 same
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/2—1/3
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 1/2—1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9 same
Interest day to-day loans 3 5/8—1/8

MANCHESTER, 8th December.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp. 1,000, 4,000 called.
Do. Day's Imports 16,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, Fair demand, Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures, Quiet
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian, Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market, Steady.
Mid-Americans 7·87+4
Egyptian F. G. F. 13 1/16—1/16

Cotton Delivery	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
	7·72	7·75	7·77	7·80	7·82
Mid. Uplands	+8	+6	+6	+6	+3
G. O. C.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	O.-N.
Liverpool	7·84	7·82	7·80	7·45	
Arrivals	+6	+5	+5	+5	

New York, 8th December.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Daily's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 33,000

Futures at New York..... Jan. 14 81 + 14 — Advanced on bullish government ginners and on bull support and short covering.
Do at New York..... May 15·46 + 24 — Advanced on bullish government ginners and on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York ... 14 85+10
Silver Commercial Bars ... 51 5-8 +1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14 5-8+3-16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Firm
Futures at New Orleans ... Jan 15 02 +20
Do. at New Orleans ... May 15·64 +29

Washington, 8 Dec. 1909.

The U. S. Commercial Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 1st instant as 88,78,000 commercial bales.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs 37 same.
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc., Sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs 35 7/8 same.
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc., Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38
Months, Dec.-Jan.
Buyers, etc., Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F 40 5-8—1-8
Do. Months, Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports, Hull.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc., Canal Buyers.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 40 3-4
Do. Months, Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports, London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. Canal Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 7·5 Value—2.

SUGAR.

German Sugar C. and F.
India Double Bags
May-Aug. at 15 6 3-4 Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers... ... ... £ 68 10
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 1/16

BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

MONEY.

The rate of interest has been raised to 6 per cent. by the Bank of Bengal.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the Market was quiet and T. T. were quoted 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand 1s 4 1-8d, and 3 months' credits 1s. 4 11-32d. to 1s 4 3-8d. and at the latter rate some business was done.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 3/32d
Demand Do.	...	1s 4 1/8d
3 m/s. credits	...	1s.4 3/8d
Do. Francs	...	171 1/2
Do. Marks	...	139 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong	...	129 1/4
„ Japan	...	149 1/2
„ Shanghai	...	173 1/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business was done on the opening at Rs. 93-1-6 and good business but at the close prices again declined to Rs. 93-0-6. Rates in Calcutta are also maintained and Rs. 93-1-0 is quoted for ready and Rs. 93-3-0 for one month delivery.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was up by 1-16 to 23 3-4 ready and 23 13-16 for forward. In New York 1-8 was up to 51 5-8. Private telegrams from London advise "Silver firm." The Local market was firm and prices are advancing. A very good business is passing every day and to-day about 75 slabs were sold :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
National Bank	24	1	9
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Specie Bank	24	0	0
97 touch (Chinto)	23	6	0
92 (Sakirshett)	23	8	0
Mints' Slabs	24	1	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 Penny ready	62	11	0
17 1/2 Penny „	62	12	0
1st Settlement	62	14	0
2nd „	63	2	0
Local per tola	0	9	9

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Market here is quiet and steady. Prices for Linseed have gone up by an anna and Moura seeds remained firm. Gingelly was quiet and some business was done in Groundnuts at Rs. 37 and cottonseed at Rs. 22 23 1-2 were sold.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	... Rs. 9 13
Linseed, Small	... „ 9 10
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	...Rs. 6 5
Yellow do.	... „ 6 14
Poppyseed	... „ 9 6
Castorseed	... „ 33 1-2/34
Mowraseed	... „ 6 5 0
Maize	... „ 21 1-2/22
Groundnuts	... „ 37
Khandesh Howri	... „ 42/44
Gin, Black Beaver	... „ 40/43 1-2
Do. Moggi	... „ 42/43
Do. Black Katni	... „ 38/39
Wheat Red Khandwa	... „ 45/50

Summary of daily arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 8th December:—

Wheat	6,571	cwts.
Linseed	3,082	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	924	„
Gingellyseed	43,891	„
Poppyseed	2	„
Groundnuts	1,060	„
Castorseed	4,509	„
Rice	650	„
Myrabolams	1,158	„
Cottonseed...	24,328	„
Mowraseed...	3,151	„
Gram	4,795	„
Sowar	290	„
Maize	4,150	„

LOCAL YARN.

On account of the rise in cotton, the yarn market has advanced by nearly one anna in all counts, and if China continues to buy, prices will still advance. The following sales were made to-day :—

200	„	Assur ..... No.	12	at	6·7 1/2
200	„	James ..... „	10	at	6·5
200	„	New Empress „	10	at	6·6

SPINNINGS.

The opening tone was quiet and Petits were quoted at Rs. 3505 and closed also at the same rates.

We quote:—

Currimbhoy	1,005
Kohinoor	705
Framji Petits	1,750
Swadeshi	1,190
Nagpur	1,620
Crescent Mills	87 1/2
Jamshed...	170
Davids	92 1/2
Standard	1,175
Morarji	3,120
Sholapur...	4,200
Madras	2,000
Sun Mill...	152 1-2
Coorla	625
Saraswati	500
Colaba Land Mill	715
Hindoostan	450

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,490
Bank of India	51 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	53 1/2
Bombay Merchants Bank. ...	10 1/2

STEAMSHIPS.

Bombay Steam Navigation (ord) ...	321
„ „ „ (pref) ...	290

COTTON.

From the U. S. Census Bureau the amount of cotton ginned upto the 1st instant amounts to 8,878,000 bales, whilst at the same time last year it stood at 11,011,000 which shows a decrease of 22 lakhs. This caused a panic in the Bazar and prices for Broach which were Rs. 287 yesterday jumped to Rs. 289 1-2 and even at this price both exporters and Mills were buyers. Those who have ready goods are making Rs. 10 per candy profit. Marwaries and others who had sold forward in anticipation of a weak market are panicstruck. The following purchases were made to-day:—

Bales			Rs.
300	Warora	Japan Cotton Trading Co.	280
100	Amalner	Elphinstone Mill	248
200	Bengal	„	233
100	Balapore	Indo-China „	256
100	Chopda	„ „	257
100	Khandesh	„ „	254
100	Khandwa	Jubilee „	258
200	Warora	Glade and Co.	280
100	Ujjain	Lord Reay Mills	277
100	Warora	A. Moritz and Co.	278
300	Yeotmal	R. D. Master	273
100	Bengal	Volkart Bros	258/2
380	Khandesh	Gaddum and Co.	253
400	Khangaon	„	282
1000	Bengal	Ralli Bros	261/2
1000	„	D. Sassoon & Co.	261/35

We quote :—

	Dec. Rs.	Jan. Rs.
Bengal Gin Fine ...	258	251
„ Good ...	248	241
Khandesh Fine ...	257	252
„ Good ...	249	243
Amraoti Fine ...	270	265
„ Good ...	265	259
Pulgam Fine	270	268
„ Good	265	261
Nagpore Fine ...	275	278
„ Good ...	270	271
Yeotmal Fine ...	270	273
„ Good ...	262	266
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	278	280
„ Good ...	275	273
Broach Fine ...	312	
„ Good ...	290 (March)	
Mathra Fine ...	255	251
„ Good ...	243	243
Sawginned Good —	290 Apl-May	
Westerns ...	278 „	
Compta Good ...	300 „	

Daily arrivals of cotton by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 8th Dec. :—

Khandesh	4,309 Bales
Central India	181 „
Barsi and Nagur	2,383 „
Berar	4,269 „
Central Provinces	2,567 „
Umras...	13,514 „
Dholera	396 „
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2,403 „
Bengals (Rajputana)	250 „
Sind	843 „
Persian...	14 „
	17,550 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, 8th December.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	7·79 +7
Jan.—Feb.	7·82 +7
Feb.—Mar.	7·84 +7
Mar.—Apl.	7·86 +8
Apl.—May.	7·89 +7
May—June	7·91 +7
June—July	7·90 +8
July—Aug.	7·89 +7
Aug.—Sept.	7·52 +7

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, 8th December 1909.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
252 Bars ...	...	...	...
1238 Bars ...	...	...	...
1 Bundle ...	...	...	...
2 Bundles...	...	...	...
1 Bundle ...	...	...	...
1 Bundle ...	...	...	...
1 Bundle ...	...	...	...
2 Bundles...	...	...	...
1 Bundle ...	...	...	...
7 Packages ...	87,675		5,590

SILVER.

Bullions. Rs.	Dollars. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
4,39,776	...	...	...
21,76,202	...	...	...
... ...	...	716	...
... ...	...	10,000	...
... ...	...	200	...
... ...	...	872	...
... ...	...	2,000	...
... ...	...	1,300	...
... ...	...	2,300	...
... ...	...	1,000	...
... ...	...	1,260	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	Egypt	London
Bank of Bombay ...	do	do
B. T. Lacvala	do	Marseilles
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Dwarka	Busreh
Do ...	Bulimba	Verawal
Do ...	do	Dwarka
Do ...	do	Muscat
Do ...	do	Gwadar
Do ...	do	Bunder Abass
A. Dharamdas	do	do
Sundry Importers ...	Haidari	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th December.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	82	93,343
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	87	1,01,088

COUNCIL BILL.

		Rs.	pr. ct.
Council Bills, Calcutta...		19,70,000	1 4 3/32 11
Do	Bombay...	19,70,000	
Do	Madras ...	6,20,000	
T. T.	Calcutta	10,80,000	1 4 1/8 11
Do	Bombay.....	8,60,000	
Do	Madras	5,00,000	
Extra T. T. Calcutta.....		6,00,00)	1 4 5/32
Do	Bombay.....	4,00,000	

Next Week...Rs. 80,00,000

FREIGHTS.

Market steady, but business doing is still small.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp ...	... 15 0	... 15 0
Dunkirk ...	... 15 0	... 15 0
Havre	... 15 6	... 15 6
Hull	... 14 9	... .
Liverpool ...	... 15 6	... 15 0
Marseilles ...	... 15 6	... 15 0
Genoa	... 15 0	... 15 0
London... ...	... .	... .
Humburg ...	... 15 6	... 15 6
Trieste	... 17 6	... 17 0
Venice	... 17 6	... 17 0
Open Ports ...	... Feb.-May.	... 15 0

METALS.

Yellow metal market is firm and demand good but prices have not advanced. No fresh business has resulted as London quotation is £57.

Copper demand is slack and London quotation is £68.

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		...21	
		28	
		35	Rs. 55 2
		42	
		56	
		63	
		70	Rs. 55 4
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		...21	
		28	
		35	
		42	Rs. 46 6
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots.		Rs. 39 8	
Spelter	S M	19 0	
	M M	Rs. 19 0 0	
	G not available		
Georgahutte		Rs. 22 4	
Copper Ingots	K S	„ 49 14	
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 62 0	
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...	lbs. 14, 16,	47 0	
	10, 12 „	43 0	

THE KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 9.

Both the import and export markets are dull. As regards freights, there is no change to report for the past week. Various parcels have offered for Antwerp in December, January and February, the rates quoted by Messrs. Graham's being 15-6 and 15, while today the Hansa Line having reduced their rate from 19 to 16-6 and secured a consignment of 2,600 tons for Hamburg for February shipment. The market as a whole, however, remains dull and inactive.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th Dec. 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10	£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India	£ 156,000a
3 Total	£16,356,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 4th Dec. 1909, by Council Bills*.....	£14,211,597
„ „ By Gold	£ nil
5 Balance to be remitted from 5th Dec. 1909 to 31st March, 1910.....	£ 2,144,403

* Of this sum £3,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.
a (Owing to inadvertence 196,000 was shown here in last week.)

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 9.

Trivandrum is the only station that has reported rain. The disturbance in the extreme north of India is passing away without giving any precipitation but a fresh depression has given light rain in Persia and will probably travel eastwards.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH DECEMBER 1909.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Dewfall insufficient. Kharif harvest in progress.

Khangaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls in several places. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Viramgam.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually cool. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent and crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains, wheat and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum in the extreme north and at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. The day is warmer than usual at Jhansi; the night is colder at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind and generally normal in Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Veraval but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval and in excess in West Central India; night temperature is also in defect at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is high in the northern half of the division; the minimum is in excess at Akola and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air continues damper. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Negapatam reports rough seas and heavily clouded skies. Weather appears slightly disturbed in the south of the Bay.

A few showers may occur in the Carnatic.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

M. LANG, a professor at Dinan College, has given a demonstration of an aeroplane he has invented which can be adapted to any bicycle and requires no motor to propel it. An initial speed of 18 kilometres (11 miles) an hour is sufficient to give the aeroplane a start. A public demonstration of the new machine is to be given shartly.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SPALDING—December 9, at Bombay, Ermine Ruby, the dearly beloved infant daughter of Mr. R. S. Spalding, age 10 months and 2 days.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BOWREY—December 5, at 10, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, the wife of E. W. Bowrey, of a daughter.
DAWSON—December 6, the wife of Mr. C. G. Massy Dawson, of a son.
FENNING—November 29, at Trevandrum, Travancore State, the wife of Captain W. Maxwell Fenning, of a son.
LALL—December 2, at Gorakhpur, the wife of B. C. Lall, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
MACPHERSON—December 2, at Cawnpore, the wife of Major R. G. Macpherson, 41st Dogras, of a daughter.
MAYHEW—December 6, at Esk Bank, Stirling's Road, Madras, the wife of Mr. Arthur Mayhew, of a son.
WOLF—November 7, at "Hall's Gardens," Kilpank, Madras, the wife of G. Eduard Wolf, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

REILLY—COPQUIT—November 6, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev. E. A. L. Moore, M.A., Calicott Reilly, to Laura Winifred, second daughter of Mr. Geo. Copcutt, of "Westerfield," Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

BRISCOE—November 18, at Aberdeen, Thomas Charles Briscoe, aged 52.
BROOKES—November 18, at Toungoo, Burma, E. H. Brookes, late of the Salt and Abkari Department, aged 50 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 0m.; Sun sets 6h. 2m.; High water, 8·26m., 10·34a; Low water, 3·38m. 3·41a.

Meeting of the Parsi re Council Reforms, Albless Baug.

Election for the Legislative Council by the Bombay Mahomedans, Town Hall, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Preliminary meeting of the creditors of the Bombay Cotton Mills, Albert Buildings, 4 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph near Municipal Offices, 7, 8·30, and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, Practice Sessions, 8 to 9 a.m., General Skating 6 to 8 p.m. and 9·30 to 11·30 p.m.

Maxim : "We cannot do our duty in this world by deputy."—C. E. MERRIMAN.

WEEK'S CALENDER.

Saturday, December 11.—Bombay First Extra Meeting. Bombay Scottish Orphanage Prize Distribution, Mahim, 4·30 p.m. Cathedral High School, Annual Distribution of Prizes, Town Hall, 6 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band, 116th Mahrattas, at 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets 6h. 2m.; High water 10·5m., 11·5a.; Low water, 4·21m, 4·14a.

Monday, December 13.—Bombay Corporation, 3·40 p. m.

ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—On the third floor of a house in Girgaon a boy of three was left alone in a room on Wednesday afternoon. The child climbed to a window and accidentally fell to the road. He was picked up unconscious with a fractured skull.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—A "Popular" Concert will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Saturday next, December 18th at 9·15 p.m. The following are on the programme :—Mrs. de L'Orme, Messrs. Harile and Johnston, Messrs. Anderson, Dennis, Green, Gillett, Pickles, H. Templeton and G. Thomas.

"TEMPLE AND OTHER INDIAN ARCHITECTURE" is the subject for a lantern lecture to be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Thursday next, December 16th at 9·15 p.m. Over 50 slides will be projected by the Y. M. C. A. electric lantern, including some taken by the lecturer, Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Frank Businghin, an Austrian, Chief Engineer on the s.s. "Lutzan," is reported to have met with a serious accident while the vessel was on the high seas. His foot slipped and he fell on the combing of a hatch. He was removed to St. George's Hospital, when the vessel arrived in Bombay harbour.

THE LATE DEWAN OF BARODA.—A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay National Union, to express the deep sense of loss suffered by them in the death of Babu Romesh Chandra Dutt, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow, the 11th instant at Princess' Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

SERIES OF ATTEMPTS.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Narayen Genu (35), a Hindu millhand. Last Sunday he was removed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from a cut on the throat. He was treated and sent home. On another occasion he had taken opium. On Wednesday he was removed to hospital suffering from the effects of carbolic acid. This time he died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening:—

March... ... The Royal Review	Losey
Overture.....Oberon	Webler
Melodia.....Amore.....	Musatori
Selection.....Madame Butterfly	Puccini
Valse .....Carciolle	Feirus
Selection.....La Traviata.....	Verdi
Dance .....Les dance des Apaches	Clarke

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

Grand March .....Tannhauser.	Wagner
Overture.....Undank	Storch
Czardas .....Ungarischer Schafertanz	Gung'l
Grand Selection...Il Bravo, ...	Mercadante
Valse .....Weaner Frauen	F Lehar
Selection .....San Toy	S Jones

DEATH OF A POPULAR OFFICER.—The sad death of Dr. R. Reuben of Nasik took place at Poona on the 3rd instant. Dr. Reuben had been since 1889 the Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Hospital for Animals, Nasik, and a member of the Nasik Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College and was particularly efficient in his work. During his long service of twenty years, he made himself very popular, winning the esteem of the inhabitants of Nasik, both European and Indian. Everybody had a good word for him and he for everybody. He was only forty-three years old. He leaves behind him a widow and six children.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s. s. "Somali," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day, the 10th instant, instead of yesterday the 9th instant as previously notified. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by the above steamer.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow, the 11th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-20 p.m. on Sunday the 12th instant.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Totomi Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow, the 11th December. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p. m. on the same day.

THE BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE UNION, BOMBAY.—The annual meeting of the members of this Association, which was founded in 1904 by some of the "old boys" of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, Bombay, with the primary object of helping in their studies the poorer pupils of the Institution, will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 19th instant, in the Hall of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, Queen's Road, when a report of the work done by the Union during the year 1908-1909, will be submitted for adoption, and sundry other business will be transacted. The sixth annual social gathering and prize-distribution to the successful students of the Moral and Religious Instruction Classes, conducted by the Union in 1909 for the benefit of the pupils of the Institution, will also take place on the 19th at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw D. Davar has kindly consented to preside on the occasion and to give away the prizes.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN A BHATTIA FAMILY.—Marriage festivities in the family of Mr. Muljee Jaitha, Bhattia millionaire, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Muljee Jaitha and Co., owners of Mills and Presses and general merchants, have been going on for some days past, at his residence in Kalbadevi Road, in connection with the marriage of Mr. Chatturbhuj Gordhandas, great grandson of Mr. Muljee. Preparations had been made on a magnificent scale to lend eclat to the marriage of Mr. Chatturbhuj, who has inherited an immense fortune. Mr. Gordhandas, grandson of Mr. Muljee Jaitha, died without issue; and his widow, Bai Gungabai, adopted Mr. Chatturbhuj as her son and heir. An evening entertainment was given in connection with the marriage on Monday, in a large shamianah erected at the corner of Ramwady in Kalbadevi Road, which was attended by representative citizens of all classes of the community. The festivities have been continued from day to day regardless of trouble or expense. The marriage was celebrated yesterday afternoon, when the marriage procession was attended by leading citizens, and provided for the locality a scene of singular brilliance and gaiety.

INDIAN TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Under standing orders of the Government of India the duty of verifying the monthly cash balance of a treasury and of signing the monthly cash account for submission to the Civil Accountant-General has to be performed by the District Officer in person, and even when absent on tour, he cannot without special prrmission in each case, allow more than two months to elapse without a personal verification of the cash balance.

An exception to this rule is allowed for the Bombay Presidency, where the Collector may, when on tour, entrust the duty of verifying the district treasury balance to any of his assistants or districts deputies in permanent charge of talukas, provided the Collector himself performs the duty in person once in four months at least, and always when at headquarters.

The Royal Commission on Decentralisation pointed out in their report that in order to do what is required, a Collector has at times to cut short a tour, and they accordingly recommended that the exception allowed in the case of the Bombay Presidency may with advantage be made of general application. The Government of India have now accepted this recommendation and the Code rule will be modified in due course.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECEMBER 6.

THE Bishop of Madras, in the course of his Episcopal visit here, presided at a meeting of the Christian Association, when most of the congregation of Christ Church, Ramkote, were present. The Reverend Mr. Lamb and three Native Ministers received His Lordship on arrival and conducted him to a dais, where, in addressing the assembly, he explained the aims and needs of the Christian Association. In his prefatory remarks, he expressed himself pleased at the large gathering before him and thought there were amongst them some non-Conformists and even perhaps some deaf men. His Lordship had good reason to make the last observation for, although, he spoke audibly enough, some persons were seen with their hands behind their ears to hear what was being spoken. At the close of the meeting, the Lord Bishop held a Confirmation Service in Christ Church.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. O'Dwyer left here last Thursday morning on six months' furlough to Europe and met Sir Charles Bayley, the permanent Resident at Hyderabad in Bombay, who has returned and taken charge of his office from Mr. A. B. Howell, M. A., the First Assistant Resident, who took over charge from Mr. O'Dwyer before his departure.

About a fortnight before he left Hyderabad, Mr. O'Dwyer, in company with Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C.I.E., the Revenue Secretary, H. H. Nizam's Government, and Mr. Mir Anser Ali, the Abkari Commissioner, inspected the Narayenguda Distillery, and was welcomed and received by the proprietor, Mr. Syed Abdul Razack. Mr. O'Dwyer not only inspected the large number of buildings as well as the machinery and the gigantic vats which are intended to supply Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and Bolaram and, of course, the suburbs of our popular City, but also tested the quality of the liquor manufactured, with which he expressed himself pleased and thought the firm was doing a really conscientious business.

Prior to his departure, Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer was entertained at a banquet by His Highness the Nizam at the Falaknumah Castle, and subsequently a State Banquet was given by the Prime Minister at the Chudderghaut Public Gardens. Both functions were invested with the traditional hospitality and grandeur which are associated with the Premier Native State in India.

Mr. R. Vasudeo Rao, B.A., so intimately connected with the Revenue Department and the trusted lieutenant of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, has been nominated Commissioner of Census for the operations to be conducted next month.

I wish to take the opportunity of stating that, as a result of the advocacy in your columns of the cause of St. Ann's Convent at Secunderabad, that institution has at last received a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 80 from the Nizam's Government. I am afraid, however, that amount is too small for the demands on the benefits of this institution, for even third-rate schools are better patronised. But the educational authorities will no doubt re-consider the matter and endeavour to increase the grant as soon as it is realised that the institution is deserving of a larger sum.

Father P. Garbelli, the present Rector of All Saints' Institution at Chudderghaut, has made many useful improvements, the last of which is that he has issued a notice stating that a Competitive Examination will be held in the School on the third Monday in February next to select nominees for scholarships. Applications must reach the Rector before the 1st February next, and competitors will have the privilege of using the new Library and Laboratory; they will also be given special concessions in the Drawing and Type-writing classes which will be opened on the 15th proximo.

MR. W. K. DOWDING, of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.

TEN

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Dido s.	Runton	Hull, Nov. 28
	Olympia s	Tait	Liverpool, Nov. 13

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Crosby Hall s	Field	Callingapatam
	Grania s	Pesut	Trieste, etc.
	Glendhu s	Norrie	Kobe, etc.
	Upada s	Sharp	Bangoon
	Dunster s	Sutton	Dunkirk

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 9th inst. via Lamu.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia with the homeward mails of the 4th instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 a.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia with the outward mails of the 3rd instant passed Suez at midnight on Wednesday the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORT.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s.—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s.—100 cwts Kajoo, G Sojpal; 8 cwts fishmaws, S Fernandes; 4821 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marienfels s.—1 pot rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s.—3000 cwts gingellyseed and 990 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

King Malcolm s.—18312 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Conisclift s.—4000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 800 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 1000 cwts castorseed, N Lalubhoy; 1000 cwts castorseed, H Muganlal.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Jerseymoor s.—1500 tons manganese ore; R A Willis.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Bassano s.—25 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MULMOE.

Bassano s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jerseymoor s—220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 475 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 2502 ;cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 186 bales sawree cotton, and 580 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 57 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

King Malcolm s—200 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—40 cwts jamboolseed, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 201 cwts kang, J Lukmidas; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, W Wolf and Son; 640 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 100 cwts olibanum and 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jaithabhoy.

Ellerslie s.—110 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 4198 cwts teelseed and 2000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts teelseed and 500 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siam s.—77 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

City of Glasgow s.—465 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino (s) 6602 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—110 bales cotton, Gadcum & Co.; 4 bales Cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR PHELADELPHIA.

Haighall s—100 tons manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR PORT SAID.

Roma s—65800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino (s) 375 bales cotton, The Bombay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—28 bales twist J. Sorabjee, 500 bales cotton and 400 bales twist, S. J. David & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—1000 bales cotton, Nusserwanji Bros 50 tons old iron. C Boggiano and Co; 700 bales twist, M M Esabhoy.

Capri s—1600 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—450 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 500 bales cotton. Volkart Bros, 550 bales cotton. The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—65 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—50 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla & Co.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

S S Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain P Gunegevich, sailed for China on 24th day of November with 1,225 bales twist, 10,550 bales cotton, and the following cargo :—

FOR SHANGHAI.

700 bales cotton, M R Keisha; 125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 450 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 100 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,565 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, D D Currawee and Co; 1,685 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, A W Campbell; 200 bales cotton, B Jairaj; 700 bales cotton, H Gooldas and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR PENANG.

1,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SINGAPORE.

2,000 onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR COLOMBO.

13,000 basket onions, R E Dadachanji.

S S Harlesden, 250 tons, Captain J G Gray, sailed for Philadelphia on 27th day of November with the following cargo :—

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6,350, tons Manganes ore, R A Willis; 432 casks salted skins C J Mathews and Co; 74 cask salted skins, S Sonders and Co; 71 casks salted skins H M Halim; 200 bales clover, B and P S N Co; 5320 bags myrabolams, E D Sassoon and Co.

45 casgs fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

S S Germanie, 2171 tons, Captain A. Barken, sailed for Hull on 27th day of November with the following cargo:—

FOR HULL.

4,923 bags cottonseed, W Bechar; 8809 bags cottonseed, Sanday and Co., 31,216 bags cottonseed, 41,588 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,800 bags castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

2,350 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

S S Ciampa s—2453 tons, Captain A Marasca, sailed for Avonmouth on 27th day of November, with the following cargo :—

FOR AVONMOUTH.

47,173 bags cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GARSTON.

2,500 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis.

IMPORTS.

B and P S N Company's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G L C Miers, arrived in harbour on Wednesday wih the following cargo:—

FROM BUSORRA.

15,206 wet dates, 1 dry dates.

FROM MAHOMERA.

639 gum, 18 cotton, 209 wet dates, 6 skins, 46 reeds, 300 almonds, 27 linseed, 3 wool, 1 ghee, 6 bangles.

FROM BUSHIRE.

6 specie, 236 almonds, 136 assafetida, 22 attari, 128 skins, 427 rose water, 207 gum, 38 cotton, 2 carpets, 2 sulehb.

FROM LINGA.

2 specie.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

71 wool, 133 raisins, 245 almonds, 10 Thakjeera, 5 rose buds, 500 dry dates, 127 cotton, 103 assafetida, 3 carpet, 2 pists.

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F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.
Patterns self-measurement.
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The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1909.

HYDERABAD FINANCE.

It is generally believed in Hyderabad that Mr. Casson Walker will retire in March next, and that the "Budget Note," to hand yesterday, will be his last contribution to the financial literature of the State, with which he has been associated since the end of 1901. It may be remembered that he succeeded Mr. C. E. Crawley, a British official, whose speciality was accounts, and who essayed, not very successfully, to introduce the Anglo-Indian system into Hyderabad official book-keeping. He was not, however, permitted to interfere with its financial concerns generally, although he successfully negotiated the large loan from the Government of India, which was subsequently made the basis of the Berar Settlement. People who had watched events at Hyderabad, anticipated that his successor would undergo similar experiences and would be able to accomplish little in the way of financial reform, and that after a brief conflict with the opposition arrayed against him, the task would be abandoned in despair. But the State has a reputation for surprises, political and other, and one of the greatest in recent years is the marvellous recovery of its finances under the skilful guidance of the Civilian selected by Lord Curzon in the last months of 1901. To His Highness, himself, must be ascribed a large measure of the credit for what has happened, as without his steadfast support and approval it would have been impossible to make any headway in reforms. But as the Viceroy declared, when visiting Hyderabad a few months after Mr. Walker's installation, the Nizam had given his promise that the experiment should have a fair trial, and as His Highness never departed from his word, there was every reason to believe that something would be done to restore the financial equilibrium and to relieve the State of its load of liabilities. How both these aims have been achieved, is apparent from its recent financial statements, and the fact that its assets are not much below five crores of rupees.

When Mr. Casson Walker took charge of its pecuniary affairs, the principal obligation was a two crore loan contracted from the Government of India a couple of years previously, after various unsuccessful endeavours to raise money elsewhere. Hyderabad was then in the grip of a severe famine, which taxed its sources to the utmost and was also badly in need of funds for current administrative expenditure. Lord Curzon's visit resulted in the Berar compromise, which secured the Government of India loan on the rental of the province in addition to a small annual payment from the State Treasury. Under these conditions fifteen or sixteen years would have elapsed before this claim had been liquidated, and interest at four per cent, makes a large item when spread over this period. So last year ample funds being available, His Highness accepted Mr. Walker's proposal to make a special payment of fifty lakhs on account of this loan, with the result that the principal has now been reduced to eighty-nine lakhs. And it is not improbable that this procedure will be repeated at an early date, as there is a natural desire to receive the full rental of Berar and the State can now afford to realise that wish. Besides this obligation, financial exigencies had compelled the Government to part with a considerable portion of its railway stock and to realise all its holdings in rupee paper, with the result that ten years ago its assets were almost a negligible quantity. But under the improved conditions which now attend its pecuniary affairs, the State owns upwards of two crores in Government of India promissory notes —thirty-five lakhs of which has been earmarked as a famine relief fund—and has repurchased most of the railway shares and debentures it was obliged to sell when its finances were in low water. At the close of the current year, during which further investments are to be made, it is estimated that the State will be a proprietor in its own lines to the extent of about three-quarters of a million sterling, in addition to some £200,000 funded in British Consols as an interest guarantee. It has also undertaken to provide a sum of forty-six and a half lakhs from its cash balances for the construction of a new line, fifty miles long, between Purna and Hingoli, in furtherance of the project of the Government of India to link up the Northern and Southern metre gauge systems which, when completed, will establish direct communication from Tuticorin to Delhi, via Hyderabad. Another large item of expenditure appears in this budget as a consequence of the Musi floods of last year and the necessity for shielding the city from such calamities in future. The sum of fifteen lakhs has been already spent on relief and protective measures, and an additional grant of twenty-five lakhs is allotted for the current year, and finally those heritages of old-time finance, the State debts due to local bankers, are to be paid off during the next twelve months to the extent of twenty-eight lakhs.

In an interesting Financial Note, issued a couple of years ago, Mr. Walker placed the Bhopal State assets at eight and a quarter crores of rupees, half of which was in actual cash and uncoined silver, the balance being funded in various securities Since then the investments have been expanded by some sixty-five lakhs, exclusive of the provision for the same purposes in the present budget, and notwithstanding the large expenditure specified above, it is calculated that twelve months hence the cash balances will reach the respectable sum of four and a half crores. These figures are very convincing indications of the prosperity which has replaced the comparative penury of ten years ago, when the Hyderabad treasuries were practically empty, and it was obliged to realise much of its railway stock and to borrow largely from the Government of India. The chief foundation of this reformation is, of course, the conversion of its currency and the minting from bar silver. This was one of the first problems to which Mr. Walker's attention was directed after his assumption of office, and the long wrangle between the State and the Government of India on the currency question was eventually set at rest by the Nizam's decision to adhere to his own money tokens and to replace the old Hallisi by rupees which could not be easily counterfeited. The profits from these operations may be approximately estimated at a crore and a half, most of which has been funded in rupee paper as a currency reserve. This source of revenue has, however, temporarily disappeared as minting has ceased for the present, although there are still large stocks of uncoined silver, because the demand for the new money has slackened, and withdrawals from circulation for the purpose of hoarding or conversion into personal ornaments have not occurred to any appreciable extent. But apart from the expansion of its revenues in this direction, there have been corresponding improvements in other quarters, supplemented by systematic and careful supervision over the expenditure of the State, with the net results which are now apparent, upon which we congratulate His Highness and his Financial Adviser, for they indicate the complete restoration of Hyderabad to its rightful position of pre-eminence among the great Indian indigenous Goverments, features which will assuredly receive the commendation of the Viceroy should he visit the principality next year.

CAN THE SEAL BE SAVED?

It might be thought from the ease with which the skin of the too prolific rabbit is made to do duty for the rarer and more expensive fur of the seal, that there could not be any pressing need for international arbitration to protect the seal of the Behring Sea and save it from extermination. But, as the lease, granted twenty years ago to the North American Company of San Francisco, permitting them to take sealskins from the Pribilof Islands, will expire within six months, the United States' Secretary for Commerce and Labour is busy considering the advisability or otherwise of renewing the agreement by which the Company enjoys the privilege of killing 15,000 two or three years old male seals annually on the two islands of St. George and St. Paul, favourite breeding grounds of the animals. Females may not be killed. The Company pays £2 per skin to the States Government and must moreover, provide and maintain dwellings, schools and medical treatment for the islanders. It is now urged, whether by interested or neutral parties is not stated, that the seals are being rapidly exterminated, and stricter regulations with a temporary close period are asked for. Such an arrangement might be made without difficulty had the United States only its own interest to consult, but as Canada, Russia and Japan are concerned, each being at liberty to catch any seals that reach the open sea on their annual migrations to and from the islands, it becomes an international question. The matter is still further complicated by the fact that the lapse, in 1898, of certain restrictions, gave Canadian, Japanese and Russian sealers more freedom in their catching operations, while Americans, remaining bound by law of Congress, were forbidden to kill seals except on the Pribilof Islands. The value of the sealing to the different countries interested will, it is supposed, affect their attitude towards the subject now. Japan has but a small seal herd in her rookeries off Saghalien Island, nevertheless she sends out yearly twenty-eight vessels to catch what they can, even, it is maliciously said poaching on the rookeries of the Pribilof Islands, where the seals are still the monopoly of the San Francisican Company. Russia has no sealing fleet and Canada's is decreasing. The United States took from the Pribilofs in 1908 nearly 15,000 seals, while Japan and Canada—to judge by the skins on sale in the London market —took in the open sea over 18,000. Canada, it is believed, would be ready to join the United States in restricting the slaughter of seals, her profits being small. But Japan's willingness to agree is far more doubtful, and unless all countries that indulge in pelagic sealing join in signing, such an agreement would be useless. The United States has been counting up its resources in this, as in other directions, and estimates the number of the seals in these waters at 150,000. When we remember, that before the cession of Alaska and Pribilofs in 1867, the herd was supposed to number millions, and even up to 1890 the catch on the Islands alone was after as much as 100,000, the remnant now left seems hardly worth the name of a herd. As far as traders are concerned, they have some compensation in the fact that the market price of sealskins is higher, but as this may render the temptation of killing the seals irresistible until they are exterminated, it is not an unmixed blessing even to them. There are two ways in which the indiscriminate killing of seals might be arrested, that of branding the animals. which process would render the skins practically useless and save their natural wearers, or allowing sealers to pursue their ruthless slaughter and thus put an end to the seals and sealing altogether. The United States Government, owning as it does, the breeding grounds of the seal, could adopt either method, but it surely will not be driven to take such extreme measures.

LONDON'S CRIMINAL COURT.

A remarkable volume has recently been published, partly written and partly compiled by Mr. Eden Hooper, under the title "Central Criminal Court of London." The book is valuable in two ways at least, for not only is it a record of the old administration of Justice which should prove a gold mine to the student of sociology, but it contains lessons in its advocacy of reforms which we hope will bear fruit. "New Gate" as a felon's gaol, dates from the time of King John, and also was it used as a home for political prisoners. What the state of the prison was like no one can clearly tell, but its history must be far from edifying since it must have been worse than those which followed it. It is an interesting point that "New Gate" was constructed out of funds left by Sir Richard Whittington as a mark of his pity for the state of the prisoners there. This building was destroyed in the great fire of 1866. The treatment in general of prisoners in Tudor days, is referred to by Mr. Hooper in the latter part of his book, and the facts that he gives are enough to make us realise what the habitual treatment of criminals and of arrested persons awaiting trial must have been in those doubly brutal days. For, under the comparative civilisation of the eighteenth century, it is a marvel that such a hell upon earth as Newgate can have been permitted to exist. Of life in the Newgate Prison which was built in 1667, a lurid and convincing account has been preserved in a pamphlet published in 1724 by a man who, it is suggested, must have been an occupant of the gaol. From this it is clear that those prisoners who would not bribe the warders were subjected to the utmost brutalities. Within two hundred years ago there was still in use the "Press room," not an ante-room for reporters, but one in which prisoners who refused to plead were crushed to death with heavy weights. Jansen in 1767 did much to force reform, but the old system soon partly reasserted itself, and as late as 1817, no real betterment seems to have taken place, but it may be mentioned that what reforms were secured were the results of the work of the Press and pamphlet writers, more than the Church, an honour for which many individual members of the profession suffered torture. Mr. Hooper has gathered an enormous amount of information, but not the least interesting part of his work is in relation to the necessity for reform to-day. He holds up to scorn the great inequality of sentences and we are inclined to agree with him in this, for though the Court of Criminal Appeal has removed one great blot on the system, much remains to be done and there is much to be said in favour of a "Board of Consideration of Sentences."

The Lord Bishop of Madras leaves on the 13th instant on a visitation tour of the S.P.G. Mission Field in the Ceded Districts.

It is expected that the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme for the reorganisation of the Superior Grades of the Indian Telegraph Department will be received this month.

Mr G. H. Tipper, of the Geological Survey of India, has arrived at Cape Comorin to investigate into the manozite, pyrobotine, plumbago and other mineral products found in Travancore.

During the week ending 7th December 111 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 100½ were shipped to China, and 5 to Cutch Mandvi while the Farmer at Rajkot purchased ½ chest and he at Poona 5 chests. During the week 121 chests were imported from Indore.

Owing to the action of the manufacturers in consequence of the higher price of leather, retailers of boots and shoes in England are taking steps to raise the selling price, partly by increasing the actual marked prices and partly by selling an inferior boot at the figure charged before for a better one. The average loss of value to the consumer is estimated at about 2s. on a 15s. pair of boots.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen, accompanied by Queen Maud of Norway and Princess Victoria, went shopping at Windsor yesterday afternoon. Quite unattended, they walked from the Castle through the Royal Mews into the town. Their Majesties called at shops in the High-street and made several purchases, and then returned to the Castle by the same route as they had come by.

Some annoyance was caused by the unmannerly behaviour of a large crowd of sight-seers, who pressed so closely round a shop where the Queen was buying curios, that Her Majesty was unable to leave until the Police had been sent for.

SANDRINGHAM.

Owing to the sudden death of Mr. Montague Guest whilst on a visit to the King, a good deal more has been heard about Their Majesties' Norfolk Home. A friend who has visited Sandingham tells me, when invited there no one must arrive either too early or too late, so most of the guests appear about seven o'clock and are at once shown to their own apartments. The bedroom furniture may be described as cosy rather than splendid, and the linen and towels are marked in red with a crown and an E, and a small VII. Dinner is never served before 8-30, and previous to that hour the guests who are commoners assemble in the drawing-room, where they await the Royal procession, headed by King Edward and Queen Alexandra. This includes any other Royalties who happen to be present and guests of exalted rank and Ambassadors, etc.

Dinner is served with some state in the great dining-room, hung with the precious tapestries that were presented to the King when he was Prince of Wales by King Alfonso XII. father of his present Spanish Majesty. In this dining-room are many small tables at one of which the King takes his place, while the Queen seats herself at another. Contrary to the custom at other great houses no servants are at this moment visible. But as soon as the diners are seated, the wide doors swing open, and a long line of servants enters the dining-room. These men are six feet or more in height and make a fine appearance in their splendid liveries.

They wear cut-away coats in the Royal scarlet, stocks, but no collars, white satin breeches, and white silk stockings. One special footman—called a serjeant footman—stands behind the King's chair, and to him all the dishes are brought, which he, in his turn, places before His Majesty. Queen Alexandra is served in like fashion. The tablecloth and dinner napkins are of the finest damask, embroidered with the rose, shamrock, and thistle: and the napkins are folded in a square, as the King likes nothing that is fanciful. A tablespoon and two forks are provided for each diner, but only one knife, as the King has an idea that crossed knives may mean mischief. Small water bottles are used, and a finger bowl at dessert is supplied only to His Majesty. The wines are all decanted at Sandringham.

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

As a child, the King of Portugal was always of a pensive, affectionate disposition, rather given to nervous and emotional attacks when much excited. His up-bringing was of a most rigid character, simplicity of life and surroundings being the principal features of his whole boyhood. In contrast to his elder brother Luis Philippe, the late Crown Prince, who possessed more buoyant spirits and a greater freedom of manner and expression, Dom Manuel, from the first, showed a strong intellectual tendency, and devoted his leisure hours to books on history and classics.

Although a studious boy, he was by no means morose or averse to amusement. He was extremely fond of mechanical toys, and showed an inquisitive spirit as to their construction and the cause of their working. He was beloved by his instructors, who found in him a willing pupil, free from any arrogance or assertion of his royal position. He did not take to mathematics, however, his preference being for art, litérature, music, history, travels, etc. So restricted was his daily life that it was not until he was 13 years of age, that he first went to theatre, where a philharmonic concert was being given. Dom Manuel has always been intensely fond of music and is himself an excellent pianist. It is related of him that when he heard of the investiture of his brother with the Order of the Garter by King Edward, and was asked what he thought about it, he replied, with a little tinge of envy, "Well my brother may have such ambitions; I would prefer to conduct an orchestra!"

A PROPHETIC INCIDENT.

A significantly prophetic incident occurred at a military banquet at which the two boy Princes were present. One of the guests, a young officer of the line, rising to propose a toast, mistook the younger brother for the Crown Prince and, amidst a dead silence, solemnly toasted him as the future King of Portugal. The mistake was laughingly smoothed over by the Crown Prince, but the incident is often recalled to-day. As is well known, the young Prince Manuel was destined for a naval career, and, in fact, he spent a year or two in following a course of naval instruction. It is related that his father, the late King Carlos, speaking once of his two sons, said of the younger Prince: "I will give him a kingdom also—that of the sea!" Hence his dedication to the navy. If the truth be told, however, Dom Manuel showed little or no aptitude for the naval service, and, in fact, could not proceed a mile out to the sea without becoming unwell. This troubled the young Prince, who as a conscientious and obedient son, tried his utmost to overcome his failing. In this he was much comforted by the assurance of Lord Charles Beresford, when on a visit to the Court at Lisbon, who, in his bluff and hearty way, upon hearing the young Prince's blushing confession, replied that Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar and Aboukir, was "as sick as any Piccadilly Miss when he put out on a cruise."

LIVES LOST IN FOG AT GLASGOW.

Owing to the dense fog which has enveloped the West of Scotland, practically all this week shipping in Glasgow Harbour is stopped, and dozens of large steamers, including liners, are held up in the Clyde estuary, while both railway and tramway services are disorganised. Four lives have been lost in the city through persons either walking into the river or being run down on the railway. Various coast towns have been isolated since Monday, and no mails have been received there. Thousands of outdoor workers are idle, while severe frost is causing great distress. The weather is the most severe experienced for a generation in Glasgow. On the borders of Berwickshire and East Lothian snow fell to a depth of several inches yesterday afternoon. Over the hill districts there is more than 20 degrees of frost.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

The latest cult is the silk waiscoat and judging from the numbers one sees, their popularity is declared. The innovation is a welcome one, as a nice embroidered waistcoat relieves the monotony of men's clothes and adds a little touch of colour to his otherwise sombre appearance. Another reason of their popularity is that most men appreciate a present which has been worked for them and nothing is so favourably adapted as a silk waistcoast. Many of these are worked on "silk dice cloth with holes." The holes are provided to guide the embroiderer in her work. The silk knitted and crocheted ones also look very well, but there are not so many of those worn owing to the fact that they take a little longer time to make. They are, however, much warmer, and are a boon to motorists and aviationist.

The mere mention of the word "silk" would seem to convey an atmosphere of refinement. At any rate, its use has more or less been confined to the cultured classes ever since the first reel of it was spun, and that is a good many centuries ago. The silk industry originated in China in a very remote age, but its first stimulus did not take place until the year 2640 B.C.—ancient enough in all conscience. As might be expected, the stimulus was given by a woman, and she was no other than the wife of the famous Emperor Hwang-te, who reigned during that period. The process of development was very slow at first. The cultivation of the mulberry tree was the first care, as the moth which feeds on this tree is the principal source whence silk is obtained. The rearing of the worms was the next care, and then followed the reeling of the silk.

To all these processes the Empress paid great attention, devoting herself with remarkable skill and ingenuity to the culture of her newly-found product. This same Empress is credited with also having invented the loom, and when we consider that more than 4,500 years have elapsed since then, the Chinese have just cause to feel proud. Her successors, at any rate, were very proud of her discovery and invention, and by jealously and carefully guarding her secrets, many centuries elapsed before other countries acquired this valuable art. During those centuries which elapsed, the royal and noble families of China were largely interested in the development of the art, and they employed most of their time in the actual work which was entailed.

LADY LAWYER.

In one of the High Courts at Edinburgh yesterday, the unsual spectacle was seen of a comely maiden equipped with a batch of legal documents, sitting in the law agent's seat and instructing counsel. She is the daughter of a well known lawyer, and is an M.A. and LLB. of Edinburgh University. Although permitted to take law degrees, women have not yet been accorded entry to the Scottish law societies.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS

"The Firing Line," by Robert W. Chambers.—(George Bell).—Any work by the author of "The Younger Set" would be well received. Mr. Chambers has such a delightful way of saying anything, that just to read his books is a pleasure without thinking of the story. The present book is, however, interesting; the heroine, Sheila, a clever, fascinating girl, marries clandestinely and not happily, then goes on living at home, guarding her secret most carefully until she meets her affinity, when the suffering of both is most sympathically described. All Mr. Chambers' characters are life-like and one enters as it were into their lives for a time and it is with regret that one closes the book to hear no more of people who have become friends.

An interesting announcement is the forthcoming publication of a new book from the pen of the indefatigable traveller, Lady Jenkins, entitled "Sport and Travel in Both Tibets" which will be illustrated in colour and published by Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, and will be an example of fine printing and fine colour-work.

"A Human Cypher," by E. L. Haverfield—(Hodder and Stoughton).—It is not a book of violent emotions or existing scenes. It is just a story of everyday life, a very meek heroine who has an exasperating step-mother. A troublous love affair also helps on the story. Miss Haverfield has the gift of dialogue and keeps her readers interested to the end.

The Growth of Wrestling.—One of the sports which has gained most in public favour during the last few years is that of wrestling. Originally Lancashire and Cumberland were practically the only two strongholds of the sport in England; but nowadays it has acquired so much popularity that it seems to have its devotees in every part of the country. In addition, there are now two important tournaments held in London each year, one being promoted under the auspices of such an eminent authority as the National Sporting Club. In view of this popularity it is not surprising that there has arisen some call for an authoritative text-book on the subject. It is still less surprising that the author chosen for this text-book is George Hackenschmidt. Probably the most skilful wrestler the world has ever seen, as well as possessing a reputation for absolute integrity and straight dealing. Hackenschmidt has called his book "The Complete Science of Wrestling" (published by Health and Strength, Ltd.). Judged by its comprehensiveness it certainly deserves the title. Every movement and every hold is described with microscopic exactness, making it possible for the novice as well as the expert thoroughly to grasp the importance of each point.

"A Geography of India," by George Patterson, late Professor of History and Political Economy in the Madras Christian College.—In his introduction the author says: "It may be thought that I have given a somewhat wide interpretation to the term Geography, and perhaps that is so. I have not confined myself to mere topographical or physical details. Many subjects are briefly treated of which the youths who graduate from our India Universities are often sadly ignorant, but which it greatly concerns them to know. (Published by the Christian Literature Society for India.)

TROMBAY LEPER ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Christmas is fast approaching and I shall therefore deem it a favour if you will permit me to appeal to your numerous readers for some contribution at this season on behalf of the unfortunate inmates of the Allbless Leper Home at Trombay. There are at present 21 lepers in this institution and although no efforts are spared to minister to their requirements and comfort in the Home, they are nevertheless outcasts of society, their loathsome condition rendering segregation from the rest of their community absolutely necessary. Thus cut off from their more fortunate brethren, the sufferers feel their lot very keenly. It is proposed this year to provide them with suitable games, recreation and amusements to enliven their existance and to render less irksome the monotony of life which is inseparable from confinement in an asylum. At Christmas, more than at other times, the charitably disposed are not unmindful, but have a warm corner in their heart for the poor and distressed, and if the lepers in the Allbless Home at Trombay can participate in the charity that may be distributed at this festive season, this appeal on their behalf will not have been made in vain.

Gifts of clothing, games and contributions, however small, will be gratefully accepted and may be addressed direct to the undersigned.

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Allbless Leper Home, Trombay, Bandra Dec. 9.

Prince Tsai-hsun, brother of the Regent and uncle of the Emperor of China, is in England at the head of a Commission to study the organisation of the British Navy. The other Commissioners are Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Admiral of the Imperial Chinese Navy and Administrator of the Admiralty Department, and Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., a member of the Privy Council, who was Chinese Minister in Washington two years ago and Secretary to the Imperial Chinese Special Mission to the Jubilee of 1897.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

GREAT LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION.

The Unionist Silence.

MANIFESTO EXPECTED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Twenty-four members of the Government, 215 members of the House of Lords and Commons and a hundred Liberal candidates will support Mr. Asquith at a demonstration at the Albert Hall on Friday. Women, including the wives of Cabinet Ministers, are excluded for fear of suffragettes also obtaining admission.

Ten Ministers made speeches yesterday. The chief Unionist speakers were Mr. Lyttelton at Barrow, where he defended the Lords and said if there were no Second Chamber, the Radicals, who were opposed to sufficient armaments, would take a course injurious to the National security; and Lords Camperdown and Kesteven, who opened the Peers' campaign at Romford and Wellingborough respectively, were subjected to much good humoured interruption.

Mr. Balfour will issue a manifesto in the course of a few days.

The *Morning Post*, replying to correspondents, who complained of the few important speeches which have been made by the Unionist leaders, says the gallant band of Unionist Members of Parliament have had a particularly hard session.

The Master of Elibank, speaking at Wednesbury last night, said many of his opponents were stating that the decrease in Indian orders was due to the wicked Radicals. It was true, he said, that trade had been depressed in India, but when times were bad it was only just and fair to husband the resources of the Indian peasant.

The Customs authorities announce that 109,000 lbs of tea entered duty free on Monday and Tuesday, but undertakings have now been given to deposit a sum equivalent to the duty upon it.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Birrell, unveiling the portrait of Mr. Asquith at the National Liberal Club to-day, described Mr. Asquith as the Premier whose great distinction would be to secure the people immunity from interference by a privileged, partisan and obsolete oligarchy.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

After Mr. Burns' speech last night, he was intercepted by suffragettes who, supported by hostile crowds, "booed" the Minister all the way home.

THE HAMBURG EXPLOSION

More Victims.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Hamburg telegrams state that seven of the injured in the gasometer explosion have died in hospital and two are dying. Seventeen are still buried in the ruins.

THE MISSING "WARATAH."

Another Fruitless Search.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The Union-Castle liner "Sabine," which was despatched at the beginning of September to search for the "Waratah," has returned to Capetown. She covered a zig-zag course of 14,700 miles and visited numerous desert islands, but the search proved fruitless.

TELEGRAPHIC DELAY.

A message, dated 1·45 this morning, says:—"Owing to delay on the cables nothing has been received from London since midday.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS IN INDIA.

New Allocation of Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

In substitution of the present arrangement, under which the Government grants-in-aid to the several Rifle Associations in India are allotted, the Government of India have been pleased to decide that, commencing from the next financial year (1910-11) a lump sum of Rs. 12,000 shall be placed annually at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India for allotment to the Associations in such proportion as His Excellency may consider suitable.

ANOTHER BENGAL DACOITY.

WIDOW ASSAULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The report of another dacoity reached Alipore this evening. A gang of up-country men, about twenty in number, raided last night a house of a rich Hindu woman whose husband recently died. They branded the woman who pointed out where she kept her valuables. The ruffians decamped with considerable booty.

LAUNCH TURNS TURTLE.

Heavy Loss of Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 9.

A launch, belonging to a Chetty, plying in the Wyaungmya River, turned turtle the other day and 46 passengers were precipitated in the water. Eighteen bodies have been recovered and the remaining twenty-eight are missing. The launch was licensed to carry forty passengers and had about one hundred on board. She turned turtle as the passengers crowded to one side of her to listen to some music and watch dancers when she was approaching a village.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Madras.

REPLY TO ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 9.

On his arrival here, in reply to the addresses of welcome presented to him, His Excellency said:—

Gentlemen,—I am very glad of this opportunity of receiving the representatives of the various influential bodies which you represent, and I thank you for the warmth of the welcome you have extended to me on my first official visit to the capital of this great Presidency as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

My family have been so peculiarly connected with Madras, that it is all the greater pleasure to me to have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of its citizens of to-day. It is a little more than 100 years ago since my great grandfather landed here from the frigate "Modeste," to take up his appointment as Governor-General of Bengal, and he subsequently resided here for a considerable time during the difficulties that arose from the mutiny at Vellore. His brother, Hugh Elliot, was subsequently Governor of the Presidency, whilst his daughter married the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. Sir Thomas Hislop, who also commanded the Army of the Deccan, brought the Maharatta War to a close at the battle of Mahadpore in 1817, and his daughter was my mother, so that many recollections of bygone days have been handed down to me which still further increase the interest of my visit to you.

I have listened attentively to the addresses which you have presented to me and if, in my reply, I find myself unable to refer to particular points raised by individual associations, I am sure you will understand that, in expressing my best thanks for the reception you have given me, I can hardly accept the present occasion, as one upon which I could fittingly discuss contentious question which necessarily must in the first place reach me through your distinguished Governor who, if the subject should be one affecting the policy of the Government of India or of His Majesty's Government, would forward your requests with such remarks as he might think they called for. I can, therefore, only refer very generally to a few of the points to which you have alluded. As a landlord myself, I can thoroughly sympathise with the interest of the Landholders' Association in respect to any legislation affecting proprietory estates, and I am glad to hear that they recognise the careful consideration given to the Estates Act by the Governments of Madras and India as well as by the Secretary of State.

I can assure them that the working of the new enactment will be watched with careful attention. The prosperity of landed proprietors is directly connected with the agricultural interests to which the Mahajana Sabha have referred, and with which the question of the high prices of food-stuffs is interlaced, constituting a great problem which is now under the consideration of the Government of India. I am glad to hear from the Chamber of Commerce of the development of shipping facilities in Madras. The assistance, however, given by the Government in the past has been so liberal, that I am afraid I can scarcely hold out hopes of any further financial assistance. As to other harbours the Local Government will doubtless consider any question of their improvement, but as yet no representation has reached the Government of India. I notice the Chamber refers also to the registration of partnerships. I can only say that the question has been fully considered and that, until a greater degree of unanimity prevails in regard to it among the Indian as well as the European mercantile community, it is scarcely possible for the Government to deal further with the matter.

I am very glad to hear from the Anglo-Indian Association of the natural eagerness of Anglo-Indians to take their share in the service of the country. The Government of India is not at all unmindful of their claims, as I think has been recently demonstrated in the case of admission to the Madras Engineering College, and I may say the same in respect to the remarks of the Indian Christian Association and the Catholic Indian Association, and can assure them that from enquiries I have made, I am satisfied their interests will not be lost site of.

I have been much interested in listening to the Mahomedan Educational Association's description of the lines on which it is carrying on its work. I am a great believer in the practical good to be derived from technical training in useful industry, and I am well aware of the difficulties the Mahomedan community has had to face in matters of educational advancement. I can assure the Association they have my sincere sympathy in the furtherance of the objects they have in view, and I must thank them for their generous recognition of Lady Minto's efforts on behalf of the women of India. It is very encouraging to hear from the Provincial Congress Committee of the growing cordiality of the relations between the people of India and the Government. The Committee is professedly a political organisation and is also, as its representatives have told me, the mouthpiece of many Districts and of a large body of political opinion in this Presidency. All they have to say is, therefore, of special interest at the present moment, when a great scheme of political reform has just been launched. That scheme has aimed at granting to the people of India the fulfilment of principles of administrations, but it cannot, in the early days of its introduction, be expected to be perfect in all its details. I would venture to advise the Committee that they can best serve the political interests of their fellow-countrymen at the present moment by assisting the Government to insure the success of the scheme in its early stages and by leaving alone for the present the academic discussion of small points until the public has had some experience of the practical working of the new machinery. It is upon the good sense of political committees, such as that which has addressed me to day, that the Government must largely rely for broadminded assistance. I cannot sufficiently thank you, gentlemen, for the many kind words which you have addressed to me on behalf of your Association, and for your appreciation of the work I have endeavoured to the best by ability to carry out on behalf of India and her many communities. If I have in any way conduced to their future happiness and the better administration of this country, I shall have earned the reward I most value. I cannot tell you how great a disappointment it has been to me to be obliged to cancel a portion of my visit to Southern India. I had so much looked forward to seeing something of the beauties of Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, of which I have heard so much and to making acquaintance with their people, and I sincerely regret the fruitless trouble and expenditure which I am afraid I am answerable for. I very fully share with them in any disappointment I have unavoidably been the cause of. I must thank you again, gentlemen, for the heartiness of your greeting to Lady Minto and to myself, and I assure you we shall carry away with us very warm recollections of our reception by the citizens of Madras.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

Marriage of the Amir's Son.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

News from Peshawar states that the marriage of Sardar Hayatulla Khan, the Amir's second son, was concluded on the 28th November, the festivities lasting for several days. The ceremonies were conducted in all splendour on a perfect Eastern style. A special parade of troops was held at Kabul and the units were given free rations for one day. The chief officers of the Amir were feasted and the city was brilliantly illuminated at night. Congratulations were received from all and there was a general rejoicing throughout the Afghan capital.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Khost country is busy settling the disturbances in that country. He has arrested nearly 50 leading Maliks of Jadian and despatched them to Kabul. He has demanded securities for the good behaviour of the people, failing which, he has arranged to send troops to enforce his orders. The instructions which have been given to patrolling parties to arrest all suspicious men, have resulted in a general flight of budmashes towards Kurram. The Amir who is still in Kabul, contemplates a few days' shooting near the city and will gradually move his camp to Jellalabad.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The Maharaja of Dharbhanga stands as a candidate for election to the Supreme Council by the non-official members of the Bengal Council.

Mr. George Morgan has been elected to the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam, representing the jute industry.

JUSTICE IN PATIALA.

New Regulations for Pleaders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 9.

The *Punjabee* publishes an order by the Maharaja of Patiala, stating that Pleaders, not enrolled in the State, are allowed in the present instance as an act of special grace, but such Pleaders must understand that they are only allowed to appear on condition that they do not obstruct or attempt in any way to unnecessarily prolong proceedings. If the Court finds that this condition is violated, the Pleader violating it will be required to retire. Applications to appear by a Pleader should be made in writing to the Ijlas Khas, and specify the particular Pleader by name and such permission, if granted, should take effect only upon the Court taking congnisance of the case on a date of which due notice will be given to all concerned. The Court will exercise discretion as to the number of Pleaders who will be permitted to address the Court at the close of the case or upon any point arising during the proceedings.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the Opening.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE DECEMBER 9.

The Maharaja of Kashmir arrives at Lahore on the 10th instant, the Maharaja of Patiala on the 11th and other ruling Chiefs are expected to-day. Elaborate preparations are being made for the opening of the Exhibition which will be a gorgeous State pageant.

There will be an interchange of visits between the Lieutenant-Governor and the various Ruling Chiefs on the 13th instant.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Movement in Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

At the Budget discussion yesterday, in the Lahore Municipal Committee, Dunichand raised the question of education in the primary stage being made free. The proposal was not adopted, it being resolved that a notice should be given of the motion and the educational authorities consulted.

MR. GUPTA IN ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

Mr. K. G. Gupta arrived in Allahabad yesterday and in his honour an "At Home" was given at the Indian Club, the hosts being Mr. Justice Banerji, Pandit Sunder Lal, Rai Ram Charan Das, Bahadur, Moulvi Abdul Majid, Moulvi Abdul Raoof and Dr. S. C. Banerji. There was a large and representative attendanceof Indian gentlemen. Mr. Gupta leaves Allahabad to-day for Lahore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

The Gordon Highlanders will leave Calcutta on the 17th instant for Cawnpore. They will, as already stated, march a considerable portion of the journey. The principal dates are:—Midnapore, 20th December; Bankura, 27th December; Bogra, 31st December; Gaya, 16th January; Bankipore, 22nd and Dinapore 23rd. The Regiment will take train at Dinapore for Cawnpore. Their march through Bengal will be one of 404 miles.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT MEERUT.

Great Decrease of Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

The Punjab Rifle Association opened its twenty-third Meerut Rifle Meeting to-day in fine weather. Contrary to general expectations the working of the targets and the new system of timed exposures from the butt proved satisfactory, and the morning matches were concluded much more expeditionsly than in former years. The shooting so far, is well up to that of other years, although this is the first time competitors are firing at figure targets the Meerut. Brigadier-General Peyton, Commanding at Meerut Cavalry Brigade, rode up to the camp and watched the firing. The entries for this year's meeting have not come up to expectation. The arrangements had been made to squad as many as 1,368 competitors but only 1,111 entries have been received, the total entries last year amounted to 1,239 the largest falling off being in the officers' class and classes C and E. for regular troops. This is doubtless due to the manœuvres now being held in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions. The camp has been well laid out and care has been taken to look after the comfort of all competitors, officers as well as non-commissioned officers and men.

The entire camp has been well lighted up and the roads leading into camp have been marked out with white chattics. Nor has the sanitary condition of the camp been neglected.

The ammunition for the Meeting arrived in plenty of time and has been under storage in the British Infantry Magazines these last three weeks. The weather conditions are all that can be desired.

THE CONGRESS.

Sir P. M. Mehta's Resignation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 9.

An impasse has occurred which may seriously imperil the holding of the Congress Session. The Bradlaugh Hall was practically ready and preparations almost complete, when Sir Pherozshah's telegram, resigning the Presidentship, arrived on Friday last. Sir Pherozshah was asked to reconsider, but replied expressing his inability to alter a decision arrived at after careful consideration. Mr. Wachs, the General Secretary, was immediately informed of the resignation. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee may have to be convened without delay. Meanwhile the utmost suspense prevails.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 9.

It is felt here that a deadlock has occurred in the Congress situation by reason of Sir Pherozshah's resignation of the Congress Presidentship. The Congress constitution provides only one way out under Article 18 by summoning a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in such an emergency, and this can be done, on the requisition in writing of not less than 20 members of the All-India Committee to the General Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Sir P. M. Mehta's resignation forms the principal topic of discussion in the morning papers. The *Daily News* and the *Bengalee* are silent.

The *Englishman* states that his resignation is due to the possibility of a boycott resolution being brought forward and opposes the nomination of Mr. S. N. Banerji.

The *Statesman* recalls Sir P. Mehta's famous letter and moralises on the importance of the Congress proceeding on constitutional lines.

The *Patrika* suggests that Mr. Gokhale should preside at the Lahore "Conventionist" Congress.

The Maharaja Tikka Saheb of Nabha has accepted the Presidentship of the National Social Conference to be held at Lahore during Chrismas week.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

Question of an Agency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

An interesting suit in connection with the re-production of the well-known picture "His Master's Voice," was taken up by Justice Fletcher to-day. In this suit the Gramophone Company, Limited, claimed Rs. 5,000 as damages against Santi Priya Mullick and Anath Priya Mullick. The defendants were formerly Agents of the plaintiffs, but owing to breaches of agreement the plaintiffs on the 14th July, 1908, terminated the defendant's Agency. At the time of the agreement the plaintiffs lent the defendants some blocks and permitted them to use them and make copies of picture and trade marks during the continuance of the Agency After the termination of the Agency, the defendants still represented themselves to be plaintiff's Agents and had not returned the blocks but published copies of the picture as part of their advertisements in the public Press. The case is proceeding.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

At a mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Allahabad, held on the 7th instant under the presidency of Moulana Moulvi Vilayat Husain Sahib, the following resolutions were adopted:—The Mahomedans of Allahabad assembled in a meeting, respectfully request His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, their grateful thanks for the appointment of Mr. Syed Amir Ali, C.I.E., as a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Mahomedans of Allahabad gratefully acknowledge that the Indian Council Rules and Regulations, as finally promulgated, carry out to a material extent the pledges given to Mahomedans by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and they beg to respectfully thank Government for the introduction of such a benevolent scheme. They are also grateful for the grant of separate representation to Mahomedans in the Councils and beg to point out that their gratefulness would have been still greater had their claim for adequate separate representation been fully meet.

THE LATE MR. DUTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 9.

A representative and well-attended meeting was held last evening in memory of the late Dewan Romesh Chandra Dutt. Rai Bahadur Lal Chand was proposed to the chair on the motion of Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterjee. Madhava Rao, late Dewan of Mysore, attended the meeting. Speeches, eulogising the great services of the deceased and expressive of the irreparable loss suffered by the country by his death, were made by the Chairman, Lajpat Rai, Pandit Rambhaj, Dutt Choudhri, Maulavi Fazl Din, Pleaders, Chief Court and Sardar Gurucharan Singh Barrister. A student read an English elegy in memoriam. A second resolution, expressing sympathy with the relations of the deceased, was moved by Sir Pratul Chandra, supported by Mr. Bhatia. The resolutions were passed, the audience standing. A similar meeting has been held at Ferozepore.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

In connection with the murderous assault on Shek Abdul in Free School Street on Tuesday, Police investigation disclosed fresh facts leading to the release of the two men who were originally alleged to be the assailants and the arrest of two Phillipinos who with others were brought down here by Mr. Benis's merry-go-round. While drinking in a shop Shek cracked jokes at one accused who struck him. Shek has identified the Phillipinos and the weapon used. He exonerated the two Mahomedans released and apologised to the Police for implicating them because he had a grudge against them.

THE monograms on the Punjab Industries are being revised and brought up to date and condensed in a popular form by Dr. Alina Latifi who has been placed under special duty for the purpose under the supervision of the Director of Industries and Land Records.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTION IN BOMBAY.

Arrangements Made in the Town Hall.

THE election by the Mahomedan community of Bombay of a representative to sit on H. E.'s Legislative Council, will be held to-day (Friday) in the Town Hall. Careful arrangements have been made there under the personal supervision of the Collector for the accommodation and identification of voters, and to preserve the secrecy of the ballot, and as they were explained to a representative of this paper yesterday afternoon, they appeared to be admirable in every respect. No voter need fear that his voting will not be absolutely secret, if he chooses so to keep it.

The candidates for the seat are two in number—Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola—and the number of persons qualified to vote at the Election is 929. These have been divided into three divisions as follows:—(a) Justices of the Peace, graduates, landowners, title holders, attorneys and advocates and income-tax payers of A Ward; (b) income-tax payers of B Ward; (c) income-tax payers of C, D, E, F and G Wards. The voters of A Division will enter the Hall by the south door, and those of B and C by the main staircase.

Immediately within each entrance, agents of each candidate will be provided with seats, so that the voters must pass before them, and they will have an opportunity of objecting to any. From the entrance, voters will by conducted by Police officers to one of three apartments (which have been divided off by screens) according to the division to which they belong. In each of these, a chief attesting officer will be in charge and will be assisted by eight attesting officers. Municipal Ward clerks, Abkari Inspectors and Police Inspectors from the districts, included in the respective Divisions will be present to identify the voter. Any disputes as to identification or qualification will be referred to the chief attesting officer, who will have power to take evidence and give a decision. Each candidate, after identification, will go before an attesting officer, from whom he will receive a form. On this he will be required to put his signature, and the form having been attested by the officer, he will be conducted to the ballot-room.

At the door of this, the voter will be given a numbered envelope, containing a voting paper similarly numbered, he will be shown to a private and screened voting table, and having made his mark against the candidate whom he favours, he will put the paper into the envelope, close the envelope and drop it into the ballot-box. After voting, candidates will leave by the east door. Voting will commence at 11 a.m. and will close at 6 p.m.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay and took upon himself the special duties to which he was deputed on the 1st December.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Knight, I.C.S., assumed the execution of the dutics of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st December.

Mr. Hajee Sulaiman Abdul Wahed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th December in succession to Mr. N. S. Glazebrook.

Mr. R. F. E. Cumming to act as Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. N. Richardson or pending further orders.

Mr. J. D. Maitland-Kirwan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, is appointed temporarily, to be Instructor at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 16th November.

The Reverend William Arthur Sawtell has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Reverend J. Strand Jones, B.A., is appointed Assistant Chaplain of Karachi with effect from the 20th November.

Captain B. Higham, M.B., I.M.S., acted as Professor of Physics, Grant Medical College, in addition to his other duties, from 1st to 14th November both days inclusive.

Vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—Major Ashton Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay; Captain E. C. G. Maddock, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum, Grant Medical College, Bombay; and Captain A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Mr. J. A. Hypher to be Assistant Secretary to Government in the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Department.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles:—Captain Seymour Charles George Wood, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major, dated 1st March; Guy Wilfred Wyles to be Second Lieutenant, vice A. G. Pearce, resigned, dated 1st September; Leopold Julian Martin to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, dated 1st September; Arthur George Simmons to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, dated 11th September; and William Mowbray to be Second-Lieutenant, vice R. M. Crichton, deceased, dated 11th September.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles:—John Atholl MacGregor to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, dated 1st October.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery:—Captain Francis Powell-Williams is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 19th November.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Major Frederick Henry Addis, V.D., is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 12th November.

Mr. E. Wilson to be temporary Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers with effect from the date of Mr. Walke's return from leave, pending further orders.

Leave of absence to England is granted to Lieutenant C. Tedman, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, on private affairs for fifteen months, with effect from 18th December.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., has been granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as was due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months. Vice Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Quicke, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders, Major Ashton Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital; Captain E. C. G. Maddock, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Presidency Surgeon, First District.

Captain A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital; and Dr. J. W. Van Millingen to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District.

The services of Mr. A. A. Musto are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department for employment as Agricultural Engineer in the Department of Agriculture for a period of two years, with effect from the date or relief in the Public Works Department.

Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government, is granted three months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay in extension of combined leave.

The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Engineer Establishment:—Mr. T. W. deWinton, to be Superintending Engineer, Class I; Mr. W. L. Strange, M.Inst., C.E., to be Superintending Engineer, Class I temporary; Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, to be Superintending Engineer, Class II, permanent; Mr. G. McC. Harriston, to be Superintending Engineering, Class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary; Mr. T. B. Robertson, to be Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary; Mr. Ali Akbar, M.Inst., C.E., to be Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary; and Mr. T. B. Robertson, Acting Superintending Engineer.

LIEUT.-COLONEL EVANS proceeds on one year's furlough preparatory to retirement, and Captain Good, I.M.S., has assumed charge of the Moulmein Hospital.

THE ELECTIONS.

After weary waiting the great Reforms launched by Lords Morley and Minto will soon be "a fait accompli." The machinery has been set in motion, and although the stir in the country is less pronounced than it was expected to be, there can be no doubt that the interest aroused among the people is not a little keen. The absence of abnormal hubub should be welcome; it need not be a necessary corollary of elections. Several elections have already taken place and so a few general remarks about the subject will not be inopportune. Lords Morley and Minto have triumphed indeed. What could be a greater compliment to them than the fact that even the irreconcilable Extremists of Poona, who followed throughout the lead of Bipin Chandra Pal and Arabinda Ghose, and advised all who cared to listen to them to have nothing to do with the Reform Scheme, to boycott the Councils, etc., are themselves now taking the keenest interest in the election campaign, and an Extremist Tilakite has stood forth as a candidate in almost every division. This contradictory procedure on their part can be accounted for only on one hypothesis—that even they are convinced that sufficient for the day are the concessions thereof, that a wider field of usefulness was opened to the people and that it would be silly to talk of boycotting the new Councils. We are glad that our Extremist friends have at last seen the advisability of giving up their silly and suicidal shibboleth of wholesale boycott. We have our doubts as to what measure of success will attend their efforts to seek admission in the new Council. But we welcome their coming into the arena of competition and trust that, even if they fail, discomfiture will not revive in them the rabies of violent extremism.

There can be no doubt that the new privileges have been conferred in a spirit of real sincerity. Nothing, therefore, should happen which is likely to mar the spirit of the whole thing. It seems, however, that there is a danger of such a contretemps happening. The Indian Press is not a little exercised over the question as to whether a Government official, although he might possess all the technical qualifications, should stand as a candidate for election. In this Presidency the question has been brought to the fore by the candidature of Mr. Panse of Poona who is a Sirdar of the Deccan in Government employ occupying the high post, of the Collector of a District. True, he is standing as a candidate for election at the hands of the Sirdars of the Deccan alone and not seeking the suffrages of the people's electorates. But still that does vitiate the principle that a high Government official, though technically qualified, cannot be taken to be really representative of the "vox populi." The same difficulty cropped up in Madras and we were pleased to see that the Government of that Presidency issued orders to the effect that officials should not stand as candidates at popular elections. We are confident that Mr. Panse's case has only to be brought to the notice of H. E. Sir George Clarke far similar instructions to be issued in this Presidency. Since we are on this subject it will not be out of place to ask His Excellency to enforce the same principle in matters Municipal, particularly in regard to the election of Presidents of District Municipalities. There are to be Government nominations on the Legislative Council as also in every Municipality. Could not men like Mr. Panse take advantage of that avenue and not thrust themselves in popular elections? The candidature of officials will be a strange anomaly and unnecessarily introduce a jarring note in the very first stage of the actual working of the great Reform Scheme, and thus rob the same of half its grace and all its significance. We admit that cases like that of Mr. Panse are bound to be rare. But nothing should be allowed which is even distantly likely to introduce a discordant note in the working of the new experiment, or to raise the Frankeinstein of suspicion which may lead the Man in the Street to question the "bona fides" of the Government. Of course, the Rules and Regulations laid down are not perfect. Government themselves say so and have expressed their willingness to amend the same in the light of experience. On this particular point, however, no literal experience should be necessary. It is a question of principle and not of convenience or experience.

There is one more point we feel constrained to touch upon. Ever since Lord Ripon launched his scheme of Local Self Government India has been witnessing, on a homepathic scale, the best as well as the worst sides of election compaigns. Of course things in this respect have never been in this country as bad as they are said to be in Britain. But the New Scheme is likely to emphasise and perpetuate many of the election evils which are already in existence. It is to raise a note of warning in this respect that we propose to say a few words about the "morale" which ought to pervade all elections. So far as Bombay is concerned all the candidates have, hitherto, been "playing the game." We fear, however, that a bad example is being set in the Northern Division. The rival candidates there are Mr. G. K. Parekh and Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai. Mr. Parekh has been in the Legislative Council for nearly twelve years running. Mr. Desai is one of the most brilliant "alumni" of the Bombay University. The people of Gujerat can never be too grateful to Mr. Parekh for the valiant manner in which he fought the battle of the ryots with no little personal sacrifice, at the time of the famous Gujerat Revenue Enquiry. Nobody doubts Mr. Ambalal's abilities. Twice ere this he pitted himself against Mr. Parekh. On both occasions he was beaten. We doubt the wisdom or propriety of Mr. Ambalal's rushing again into a struggle. He has every right to do so, but we are pained to see that so eminent a man as the Dewan Bahadur should stoop to conquer the suffrages of the electors by issuing an election manifesto which contains more adverse criticism of his veteran rival than anything in the way of statement of his own qualifications and claims for the honour he seeks to secure. That the first man to commit such an unpardonable act of bad taste should be a man of the position and parts of the Dewan Bahadur is extremely regrettable. Let there be competition by all means—but all election manifestoes should be devoid of personalities. Ride your own horse as fast as you possibly can. But let there be no unfair pulling of other people's steeds. If Mr. Ambalal's sorry example comes to be generally copied which God forbid there will come into these election contests a spirit of personal feeling venom and a kind of "hitting below the belt" which is deplorable from every point of view. Every candidate should place before him the highest possible standard of "noblesse oblige"—then alone is possible a healthy political competition without the degrading characteristics of envious rivalry.—"Kaiser-I-Hind."

THE BURMA KEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 9.

The Special Sessions originally fixed for next Monday to try J. B. Birch for charges of breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,810 being pay, travelling allowances and allowances of hunters, employed by the Kheddah Department, secondly with misappropriating Rs. 5,084 being pay, etc., of Sirdars and 48 coolies drawn, though never employed, and abetment of offences against Dr. Gupta and Mukerji, clerk, have been put off till January 3.

THE BIRKMYRE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

At the High Court, this afternoon, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Woodroffe disposed of the appeal in the well-known suit brought by the Bank of Bengal against Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers. In this suit the Bank sued Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers to recover Rs. 1,26,000 due on four Bills of Exchange. The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Chitty who, after thirty-one days' hearing, dismissed the suit. Against that decision the Bank appealed. The appeal being called on no party was represented and their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to the 27th November, 1909, show a gain of Rs. 1,46,67,000 compared with the corresponding figures for 1908 and are less than those of 1907 by Rs. 60,33,000.

THE HALUDBARI DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

One more arrest has been made in connection with the Haludbari political dacoity. Besides Sailendra Nath Das, son of a Munsiff, three other accused made confessions before the Magistrate. The last of the confessing accused implicated two more men and Inspector Shamsul Alam of the C. I. D., with the help of the Kushtia Police, arrested a young man named Harendra Krishna Banerjee. He is an inhabitant of Dacca, but was living at Kushtia at the time of his arrest. He will be placed before the Magistrate of Khustia in due time. He made a statement before the Police following which, the Calcutta Police searched house No. 64, College Street, where Harendra formerly used to live. The last confessing prisoner took the Police to a jungle near which the dacoits changed clothes. On the jungle being searched two guns were found which, according to the confessing prisoner, belong to a well-known Zemindar. The Police are trying to trace the owner of the guns.

LATER.

The Police search of No. 64, College Street, was concluded this afternoon. This is the Medical Hall occupied by Kabiraj Harendra Kumar Sen Gupta. Armed with a search warrant in connection with the Haludbari dacoity, the dispensary which is confined to only one room on the first floor or No. 64, College Street, was searched. The other rooms on the first floor are occupied by Messrs. Bhuttacharjee and Sons, Booksellers and Publishers. These rooms were not searched. The business of this firm has no concern with the dispensary. The following property was taken charge of by the Police:—Two note-books, 8 copies of Raghu Bansam, 1 copy of Ramayah, 1 copy of the Gita, 2 copies of Bhattikavyam, 2 copies of Byakaran Kaumudi, 1 copy of Nityakarama Shudhanidhi, 1 copy of Shishupal Badam, 1 copy of a Hindi catalogue, 1 Atlas, 1 copy of the Aphorism of Panini, 1 copy, shewing a list of post offices, 8 printed notepapers, 1 prospectus of the Bangaluxmi Cotton Mills, 1 form of application of the Hindustani Insurance Co., 1 small note-book, 1 manuscript note-book, 2 torn white shirts, 3 old dhoties, 1 small towel, 1 long coat and 1 envelope containing 2 letters written by the wife of Babu Harendra Kumar Banerjee to him.

THE INDIAN COINAGE.

Its Artistic Aspect.

The coins of India are a key to the history of the Indian people. In the early days of the country there are long periods of obscurity only illuminated by these apparently insignificant tokens, often rudely and carelessly fashioned but of incalculable value to the archæologist and historian. For by these small irregularly shaped pieces of metal, turned up by the plough in the field or brought to light in digging foundations, the correct sequence of the rulers of India has been determined, and the ancient history of its people revealed. Little is now known of the coinage in use previous to the invasion of Alexander, but it is believed that square and oblong pieces of metal were in circulation, usually rudely inscribed by means of a punch. These "punch marked" coins are still occasionally met with in various parts of Northern India. With the Greek invasion, however, in B.C. 326, a change came over the coinage of India—a change which was also reflected in many other aspects of the country's civilisation. The artistic influence of the invaders soon made itself felt in the coinage, and for several centuries India reproduced gold, silver, and copper coins somewhat after the fashion of the famous production of the mints of Greece. There is little doubt that at this particular period the coin in the skilful hands of the Hellenic artizan had reached a high artistic standard never attained subsequently by any other country. But in India the degree of excellence set by these conquerors from the West soon declined, and a degraded classical type is revealed. These were sometimes inscribed with an unintelligible series of Greek letters, clearly indicating that Alexander's raid was fast becoming a hoary tradition.

With the advent of the Mahomedans, during what corresponded to the Middle Ages in Europe, a very different style of coin was introduced. The objection on the part of the followers of the Prophet to representations of living objects may or may not be only a deeply religious sentiment, but it certainly makes itself felt in the designs of the Moghal currency. After the artistic portraits and figure compositions of the preceding period, the purely inscriptional coins of the Moghal dynasty seem somewhat commonplace. But a closer study reveals various interesting aesthetic principles underlying the apparently utilitarian lettering. The very character of the Arabic script stamps it as artistic and in no period of the world's history has such a good use been made of ornamental writing. But it was left to the irrepressible Emperor Jehangir in the 17th Century to break away from these religious restrictions, and issue a series of coins which in many senses are unique. This monarch's gold mintage, illustrating the signs of the Zodiac, is a decided departure, but his effrontery in

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Hearing of the Appeal.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

NANDLAL THAKERSEYDAS VS. THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

For the Plaintiff-Appellant:—Mr. G. R Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs Wadia, Ghandy and Company.

For the Defendant-Respondent:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company.

Their Lordships, yesterday resumed the further hearing of the appeal filed by the plaintiff against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had dismissed this suit to recover 399 bales of cotton as against the defendant Bank.

Mr. Lowndes, in continuing his address, said that on the last occasion he had read Mr. Begbie's evidence and in that connection he relied very strongly on that portion of Mr. Begbie's evidence in which he had said, that if he had had the knowledge that Chunilal possessed, he would not have trusted Lakhmidass to the extent he did. Both, Mr. Begbie and Mr. Don had said, that they would have made inquiries, if they had known that Lakhmidass was a muccadam. He (Mr. Lowndes) had pointed out to the Court that Chunilal knew that Lakhmidass was a muccadam, and Mr. Justice Beaman had also held that there were very good grounds for saying that Chunilal was a partner of Lakhmidass.

The Judge had found that Chunilal had the knowledge. The learned counsel observed that if he had proved that Chunilal had the knowledge and that that knowledge could be imputed to the Bank, then the onus was on the Bank to prove that circumstances existed which gave Lakhmidass the power to pledge. According to the Section of the Act, they had to prove their good faith and that the circumstances defined in the Section existed. According to the law nobody does anything ingood faith which he does without making inquires when he ought to have made inquires. He observed that Mr. Justice Beaman had treated good faith as a moral attitude. The Bank knew that Lakhmidass was dealing in goods which he held as a muccadam. He submitted that having regard to what Mr. Begbie and Mr. Don had said, there were circumstances to show that the officials would have refused the loan, if they had been satisfied that Lakhmidass had no authority to pledge the goods in dispute. Counsel then cited a number of cases in support of his argument that an agent's knowledge could be imputed to the Bank.

Counsel next proceeded to argue the alternative case that he had made out. He said that if their Lordships held that the pledge was good, the next question for consideration would be whether the plaintiff was entitled to stand in the shoes of Lakhmidass. He observed that Lakhmidass was the plaintiff's trustee and he held the bales in trust and as "anamat." He, therefore, said that if the trustee had defrauded him, he could come down upon the Bank and say that it was equitable that he should be allowed to stand in the shoes of Lakhmidass and call for an account. No doubt, he could not claim a higher right. The Lower Court, he remarked, had not gone into the merits and had made a short cut of that claim by allowing a defence which was disallowed in the first part of the case. Mr. Lowndes' contention was that what was inadmissible in the first part of the case was inadmissible in the other part. Counsel then proceeded to comment on the judgment which he characterized as very long. The Bank, he said had in its possession two lots of 700 and 800 bales belonging to Lakhmidass; when he failed, and when the godowns were opened those bales were missing and the godown-keeper, Ardeshir, had absconded. The Court had to see how the Bank, the bailee, had taken care of the goods pledged to it. Again, there was nothing to show when those bales went out of the Bank's godowns. The Bank kept no books of what bales came into their godowns, and what bales went out. The Bank merely depended on the statement of the head godown-keeper Ardeshir Haddo. Again, nothing was known of the keys of the godowns and where they were kept at night.

The Chief Justice.—Do you suggest that Chunilal was in the conspiracy with Haddo?

Mr. Lowndes.—No, I do not suggest that. What I say is that the keys were with Ardeshir Haddo all the night, and he could remove the bales whenever he liked.

Mr. Lowndes, continuing, said that no care was taken of the keys and the evidence did not show that they were taken care of by the Bank and lodged in a safe at night.

The Chief Justice inquired how Mr. Justice Beaman came to the conclusion that Chunilal was in the conspiracy with Haddo.

Mr. Lowndes said that the learned Judge received no such suggestion from him.

The Advocate-General said he also had made no such suggestion.

Continuing, the learned counsel observed that what was more strange was that after Haddo absconded no inquities were made by the Bank's officials to find him out. Even the officials did not make any inquiries and did not go to his house to find where he was.

In conclusion, Mr. Lowndes said that the Bank had failed to prove their case. If he was right upon the second part of his case, then the Court would have to send the case to the Commissioner for taking accounts. He also claimed interest at 9 per cent. from the date of the filing of the suit.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

The Advocate-General was then called upon to address the Court. He said that unfortunately he had to show that the grounds had not been investigated very carefully by the Court below, because the learned Judge understood from the beginning that Section 178 was the main ground of the defence in the case. His submission was that the learned Judge had absolutely failed to appreciate the other points of the case. The learned Advocate-General said he would like to point out the history of the case because their Lordships would in vain look to the judgment for the facts. He wanted to bring to the notice of the Court certain facts which Mr. Lowndes had not even referred to. It seemed that Lakhmidass and his father carried on business under the style of Soonderji Keshowji as muccadams and cotton merchants. After his father's death in 1900, Lakhmidass continued the business under the same name. The business that the firm did was that of a muccadam and a cotton merchant and apparently muccadum's business was the principle one. After his mother's death, Lakhmidass carried on business as a cotton merchant on a very considerable scale. The Bank opened dealings with the firm of Soonderji Keshowji in 1899 and those dealings continued until August, 1903. In 1899, the Bank knew this firm as a muccadam's firm, and as a result they took a letter from the firm on the occasion of each advance on a particular form. That was with the view that the Bank should be fully secured as the firm was dealing as a muccadam. The letter referred to by Mr. Lowndes in his address, was not obtained by the Bank for the purposes of knowing their business, but for knowing the names of the partners of that firm. Search had been made in the Bank for letters subsequent to March, 1900, but, none were forthcoming. When he said letters, he meant applications for loans. The Bank had a letter in May, 1903, to which he would draw their Lordships' attention in due course.

The learned Advocate-General, continuing, said that it was perfectly clear that after his father's death, Lakhmidass represented to the Bank that the cotton he dealt with was his, and that the Bank dealt with it as his cotton. The learned Advocate-General then drew the attention of the Court to a letter showing that Lakhmidass represented to the Bank that the cotton he dealt with was his own. Continuing, the Advocate-General says that the advances that were made were made either by credits or by loans out and out. All the advances, which amount to about 64 lakhs and which were made before the crash came were made against cotton either in Jetha's or in godowns of which the Bank had the keys. In such case bonds were taken in a particular form. At the date of the crash, six bonds were in force. In support of what he had stated, he referred their Lordships to Lakhmidass' cross-examination and Mr. Begbie's examination-in-chief.

Mr. Justice Batchelor—There is no doubt that the Bank had knowledge of Lakhmidass' dual capacity.

The Advocate-General.—Undoubtedly no one disputes that.

The Chief Justice.—What is there to suggest that he altered his business?

The Advocate-General.—His own statement.

The Chief Justice.—He says he was acting in both capacities.

The Advocate-General.—Yes, but the Bank did not know that. The Bank knew that he was dealing as a cotton-merchant only.

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—Mr. Begbie says that that was his belief. Does it mean more than that?

The Advocate General.—No; but Lakhmidass led Mr. Begbie to believe so. He writes in his letter "My cotton."

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—What else is he to write?

The Advocate-General.—But we find different language in other letters.

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—Mr. Begbie in his evidence does not suggest that this letter actuated him in any way?

The Advocate-General.—No, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—Mr. Begbie does not say that he understood from Lakhmidass that he (Lakhmidass) was dealing in his own cotton, but in the very first answer in his cross-examination he says that he trusted Chunilal.

Continuing, the learned Advocate-General said, Mr. Begbie had deposed that Chunilal had told him that Lakhmidass had changed his business, and that he had ceased to be a muccadam. There was no doubt, whatever counsel observed, that Lakhmidass' business decreased after his father's death, and it was clear that he did a large business as a merchant. Besides Lakhmidass must have given Mr. Begbie to understand that the cotton was his. He could quite understand that Lakhmidass must have bribed Chunilal to make that statement. There was no doubt that that must have been Mr. Begbie's understanding. Mr. Begbie might have been wrong, but so far as the facts were concerned, he (Mr. Begbie) understood it to be so, and during that time dealt with Lakhmidass as a cotton-merchant.

Counsel next pointed out what the Bank's system of business was. Continuing, the learned Advocate-General observed that there was no doubt that Lakhmidass and Ardeshir were colluding together and had succeeded in defrauding the Bank to a considerable extent. From Lakhmidass' books, their Lordships would find that Lakhmidass had been paying large sums to Ardeshir. Mr. Lowndes had argued, he said, that Lakhmidass had nothing to do with the cheating, but that seemed to him to be a far-fetched theory. He observed that one could easily conclude from the evidence that Lakhmidass was working in collusion with Ardeshir.

Proceeding further, the learned Advocate-General observed that after 1903, many merchants, including the plaintiff, alleged that their bales were missing. The godowns were opened by the Bank officials and the bales were marked. It seemed that on the 20th February, 1903, the plaintiff purchased 100 bales of Dhamangaum cotton and 70 bales of Umraoti cotton. The next day he purchased 229 bales of Akola cotton. Then the plaintiff said that the goods went into the Bank's Jetha. On the 28th May, 1903, 329 bales of these 399 were apparently transferred to the godown and on the 8th June, 1903, they were again transferred to other godowns, but there was nothing to show into which godowns they went. The Bank's books showed the reverse of what the plaintiff had stated, viz., that the bales had gone into the Bank's godown.

The learned Advocate-General had not concluded, when the Court rose for the day.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

Claim for Damages.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

JAMES MACDONALD VS. ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. M. R. Jardine with Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. S. A. Tyebji.

For the Defendants:—Mr. L. J. Robertson with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company.

His Lordship resumed the hearing of this suit, which was filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 10,000 by way of damages for wrongful dismissal and Rs. 1,070 being the amount of his salary or wages from 1st October, 1908, to 10th November, 1908, and his second class passage fare to England.

After the evidence for the defence was over, Mr. Robertson was called upon to address the Court. He submitted that the whole case that the plaintiff had put forward had been totally broken down. He took it that in a case of this kind, his Lordship, in coming to his conclusion, would consider whether the dismissal of the plaintiff was justified or not by deciding as to the bona-fides of Messrs. Hepworth, Longworth, Stewart and Mackenzie, who were before the Court as having dismissed the plaintiff. The plaintiff, he observed, started his case by bringing improper charges of dishonesty and malafides against the defendant firm. The case had completely fallen down in the cross-examination of the plaintiff. He said that the plaintiff admitted that there were a number of bad castings, but defended himself by saying that he was not allowed a free hand in the mixtures. He submitted that there was no truth in that statement. The plaintiff had also complained of bad materials, but Mr. Hepworth had said in his examination that he took great care in buying the best materials.

In conclusion, he said that the plaintiff had failed to establish his case and asked the Court to dismiss the suit with costs.

Mr. Jardine had just begun his address, when the Court rose for the day.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

CRACKER CATASTROPHE.

Inspector Lewis charged Gangia, a Hindu, with manufacturing crackers without a license from the Police Commissioner.

The complaint was that on the 12th ultimo, while the accused was manufacturing crackers in Durga Devi and when Dhondia a boy was assisting him, some of the crackers exploded and the boy was taken to the injured about the eyes, shoulders and arms. He was hospital where he is lying under treatment.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate convicted and fined him Rs. 50, ordering Rs. 45 to be given to the injured boy as compensation.

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th Nov. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,66,000	2,75,000	4,000	4,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	329	545	8	882
For previous 20 weeks of half year	31,30,966	35,44,556	98,849	67,74,371
Total for 27 weeks	32,96,966	38,19,556	1,02,849	72,19,371
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,48,078	2,36,280	11,656	3,96,014
Per mile of Ry.	294	468	23	785
Total to corresponding date	31,29,198	36,28,742	52,532	68,10,382

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 48,986
do. to date ..... Rs. 4,08,989

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THOROUGHLY enjoyable sport was experienced by the Bombay Hunt which met at the Kennels yesterday. The dryness in the atmosphere which attended the last run had given way to a morning with a fine overnight dew lying on the ground, but unfortunately the temperature had not declined and that crispness was absent from the air which is so much desired. A fair following was out, including several ladies, and a move was made for the woods near the Dry Tank on the way to Chuckla. Hounds soon spoke to the line of a jackal and raced across the paddy fields towards the White House, where they were at fault; possibly this was owing to the field rather pressing them down the inviting cart track skirting the melon ground. A regrettable incident then took place as the Master's horse came down rather heavily, whilst crossing an ugly patch of melon ground just as he was about to lift the pack on to what would most probably have proved the correct line. Although soon up, and it is good to know, unhurt, hounds, without the benefit of his immediate assistance, were always puzzled and the jackal eventually was able to save his brush. A customer, was afterwards got away from the bushes on the right of the Tulsi Pipe beyond Sahar Village. Hounds hunted him cleverly in the direction of the backwater which he declined to cross, but gave the field a beautiful gallop along the bank of the stream in the direction of the stone bridge. Evidently, his pursuers were very near his brush as he was given no opportunity to cross to the opposite bank even after diving into the closely wooded plantation on the other side of the Andheri Road, but reaching the Sheet-rock ford, which was also used last week—a villainous crossing for horses—he doubled back through the rushes in the bed of the stream. Perhaps he had been headed by certain eager sportsmen who had crossed the water earlier by the stone bridge, but he was evidently in difficulties with the pack who seemed likely to pull him down in the water. Such was not the case, however, and by means of another double he was able to extricate himself, being viewed away towards the Vehar Road by those who had remained at the ford. It is possible that this was the customer that had given such a splendid run last Thursday, as he piloted the field in almost identically the same direction—over the Vehar Pipe and its deep cutting, across the road and round the hill on the far side into the Powai Valley. Again arose the question as to whether he would reach the hills and again this had to be answered in the affirmative. The Master did not permit hounds to follow their quarry up the hills and they were whipped off evidently much to their disappointment; but the wisdom of not allowing them to continue is unmistakable as not only is it impossible for the field to follow them on the hills, but at no time do they take more out of themselves than in their heart-breaking efforts to dislodge a jackal once he has succeeded in gaining his point in this rocky fastness. The next fixture is advertized to take place at Parla—once everything that could be desired as a meeting-place but now overgrown with native dwellings and boasting a railway station. It is hoped that hounds will have more luck than they have had so far this season; to kill in the open in the Goregaum woods is what they deserve and may this be recorded next week.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

"Forty Twa" Medal.

THE Royal Bombay Golf Club yesterday morning held the fourth competition for the "Forty Twa" Medal, the conditions being by medal play over nine holes of the course. Mr. A. L. S. Roberts, playing a splendid game, easily wins the competition. His score for the nine holes was 36 strokes only, a very fine performance. This is the best score returned in any competition since the year 1901, when Mr. Osborne Marshall, playing for the St. George's Medal, did a 36 for the first round and a 39 on the second day. Mr. Roberts started with a six to the first hole and crossed over the road in sixteen strokes which was not a good beginning. On the Marine Lines Maidan, however, he made no mistakes at all taking four of the holes in 3 strokes each, and with a four to the long hole finished up the last six holes in 20 strokes. His card for the round was 6, 4, 6, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, which is five strokes better than "Bogey's" score of 41 for the course. Messrs. Margoliouith and Duxbury, with nett scores of 39, tie for second place. Result:—

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
A L S Roberts	...36	Scr	36
B H Duxbury	...42	—3	39
L Margoliouth	...44	—5	39
T Mackenzie	...41	Scr	41
A Gittins	...40	+1	41
J L Ainsworth	...43	—2	41
S N Powell	...46	—3	43
R G Abbott	...52	—9	43
M Innes Ker	...44	Scr	44
S R Macdonald	...46	—2	44
R Aitken	...43	+1	44
E E Coombs	...45	Scr	45

RACQUETS.

Mr. B. C. Reade, Secretary, Gymkhana Racquets, yesterday cabled home to Charles William, the Racquet Marker at Harrow School, accepting his challenge to play Jamsetji for the World's Championship. The Gymkhana Marker will go to England at the end of February and the match will probably take place late in May. Of the sum required the sum of Rs. 4,000 has already been promised and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 to cover expenses is required.

BOMBAY RACES.

First Extra Meeting.

Saturday, 11th December.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 9th December.

THE ARAB PLALE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mooltan, Silvermine, Sun, Racer, Swalior, Young Salamic, Tunis, Zinfandel, M. V. O., Colaba, Devon, Shawcutt, Fahad, Hadel and Thaboor.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Grey Morn II, Injabukh, Priceless, Hurr, Waterloo, Thuvil, Stell, Hoodaib, Gibraltar, Lal, Arnica, Hasty Jack, Murmurees and Lahuk.

THE LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Hishan, Sinclair, Orby, Yacoot, Minerva, Plassey, and Swarar.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

T. M. S., Milner II, Moonlight, Rosewater, Chevalier, Not Yet, Airuna, and Steam Whistle.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Shamvar, Vedas, Rajput, Afreed, Mumbra, Darby, Zinfandel, Minerva, and Tachreet.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 1·2 Mile.

Tamino, Disfigure, Hachal, Hammond, Selection, Malik Jaman, Plassey, Zari, Gwalior, Field Marshal, Burcho and Sheriff.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The cricket match between the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's XI against the Gordon Highlanders, a two days' fixture, began at Woodlands to-day. The Gordons going in first, totalled 137 runs, to which Lieut. G. H. S. Fowke contributed 37, Lieut. Carr 26 and Colonel Staunton 37, Lewis and Robson, the Somersetshire bowlers in the Maharaja's team, captured four and two wickets for 35 and 30 runs respectively. The Cooch Behar innings began at a quarter to three and with the drawing of stumps at five had knocked up the huge total of 309 runs for the loss of four wickets only. The principal run-getters on the Maharaja's side were Prince Victor Narayan 32, Lewis 49, Prince H. Narayan 70 and Robson 93 (not out). The innings of both Prince H. Narayan and Robson were marred by chances, the latter exhibiting some very plucky and all round hitting. The match is to be resumed to-morrow (Friday) at 11 30 a.m.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 7th December 1909, are published for general information:—

KARACHI.

Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Estimated outturn normal. Rabi sowing continue. Agricultural stock sufficient and generally in good condition except in Ghorabari taluka. Drinking water-supply adequate. Inundation good. Stocks of grain adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

Harvesting of rice continues in Viramgam, Sanand, Parantij and Dholka talukas. Cotton in Sanand and Dhandhuka talukas and Gogha petha, wheat, cotton and rice in Viramgam taluka, cotton and rice in Dholka taluka, jowari, rice, gram and wheat in Parantij taluka and rabi, maize in Modasa petha in good condition. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good. Lands being prepared for wheat cultivation in Gogha petha. Rabi, jowari being irrigated in Daskroi taluka. Sowing of wheat in progress in Modasa petha, of wheat and gram in Sanand and Prantij talukas and of wheat and barley in Dholka taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in Dhandhuka taluka and Gogha petha. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

PANCH MAHALS.

Standing crops in good condition. Estimated outturn normal. Sowing of wheat and gram almost completed. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient.

KAIRA.

Standing rabi crops in good condition except in some places where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Threshing of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops being irrigated. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks and channels not up to their normal level.

BROACH.

Standing crops of cotton, wheat, jowari and pulses in good condition. Estimated outturn of bajri and rice good. Sowing of tobacco in progress in parts of Broach and Ankleswar talukas. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

SURAT.

Harvesting of rice in progress. Rabi sowing completed. Standing crops in good condition. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Bulsar and Chikhli talukas and completed elsewhere. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply and water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

THANA.

Harvesting of late crops progressing in Jawhar State and parts of coast talukas. Threshing in progress in some places. Estimated outturn of early and late crops generally good. Rabi sowing in progress in Umbargaon petha. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains steady.

KOLABA.

Threshing of early crops in progress. Rabi sowing continues. Fodder-supply sufficient.

RATNAGIRI.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Prospects good. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock in good condition. Stocks of grain sufficient.

KANARA.

Harvesting of cardamom almost completed in Siddapur and Sirsi talukas and continues in Yellapur taluka. Harvesting of betelnuts and early rice continues. Estimated outturn normal. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in below-ghat talukas. Sowing of rabi, rice, continues in Karwar and Ankola talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient.

EAST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of jowari continues in some talukas. Picking of cotton in progress. Standing kharif and rabi crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of superior rice and green gram in progress in Navapur petha. Harvesting of bajri and jowari continues in Nandurbar and Shahada talukas. Picking of cotton completed in Shahada taluka and continues in Sindkheda, Shirpur, Dhulia, Sakri, Thalods and Nandurbar talukas. Sowing of wheat in progress in Navapur petha and of gram continues in Dhulia taluka. Rabi sowing nearly completed in Shahada taluka and continues in Sakri taluka. Standing rabi crops thriving in Nandurbar, Taloda, Shahada, Sindkheda and Shirpur talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in the eastern portion of Nandurbar taluka. Irrigation water insufficient in Nandurbar and Sindkheda talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient.

NASIK.

Rain needed for rabi cultivation in parts of Baglan, Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Threshing of kharif crops commenced. Estimated outturn of bajri and other kharif crops above normal. Rabi sowing completed. Fodder-supply sufficient though grass is dear in Chandor taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Irrigation water insufficient in Sinnar, Kalvan and Chandor talukas.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain urgently needed for rabi crops which are withering in light soil. Threshing of bajri in progress. Picking of cotton continues. Grasshoppers diminishing. Agricultural stock insufficient. Grass available. Drinking water-supply adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient.

POONA.

Rain generally needed, specially in the eastern division for rabi crops. Harvesting of bajri and rice in progress. Standing rabi crops in fair condition in the western division, but withering for want of rain in the eastern division. A few grasshoppers still lingering and damaging rabi crops in Sirur taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi taluka and Dhond petha. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels running short. Stocks of grain sufficient.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain badly needed throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition except those in light soil which are withering for want of sufficient moisture. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Sholapur and Barsi talukas, fair to good in Sangola, Pandharpur and Karmala talukas and fair in Madha and Malsiras talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 31 cents at Bijapur, 7 cents at Sindgi. Rain needed almost everywhere. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Standing crops in good condition generally, but slightly damaged by insects in Jath State. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fair condition. Drinking and irrigation water supply adequate.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 2 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 31 cents at Sampgaon, minimum 15 cents at Athni. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Estimated outturn generally normal. Rabi sowing in progress. Area sown normal. Garden crops doing well. Rabi, jowari and cotton crops slightly withering for want of moisture in black soil of Gokak taluka. Grasshoppers doing damage to late jowari and wheat crops in parts of Chikodi, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

MR. MACLAGAN, Chief Secretary of the Punjab, will arrive from England on the 24th December.

CAPTAIN JULIEN VIAUD, of the French Navy better known as Pierre Loti, the Academician, will be placed on the retired list, under the age-limit on January 14 next. He has not had a ship since he reached his present rank in August, 1906. He was one of fifteen lieutenants, who were compulsorily retired by decree in 1886, but he appealed successfully to the Conseil d'Etat and was not only reinstated but promoted to the rank of Commander. He is now fifty-nine years of age.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" December 9.)

Mr. Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 29th December in succession to Mr N S Glazebrooke.

Mr. Krishnaji Vithal Shinde, Deputy Superintendent of Police Sholapur, to be on special duty at Ahmedabad under Mr. J. A. Guider.

The services of Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge Nevasa and Shevgaon are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, pending further orders, with effect from the 15th December.

Vice Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, Mr. Surchandra Purshottamdas Badami, Subordinate Judge, Godhra to Subordinate Judge, Nevasa and Shevgaon.

Mr. Mancharam Mayaram Bhat, Subordinate Judge, Dohad, to be Subordinate Judge, Godhra. Mr. Pratapraj Chhatumlal Desai to be Subordinate Judge Dhandhuka and Gogha.

Mr. Nadirshah Nasarvanji Master, Acting Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka and Gogha, to act as Subordinate Judge, Dohad.

Mr. Sheikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr. Teckchand Udhavdas, Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind and Government Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is allowed an extension by one month of privilege leave.

Mr. Durgeshvar Natvarji Trivedi to act as District Deputy Collector, Surat, vice Mr. Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Shalom Bapuji Israel, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Popat Jethasa residing at Shirsale is appointed, with effect from the 15th December 1909, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Amalner Taluka in the East Khandesh District vice Mr. Tarachand Tilokchand, deceased.

Mr. Govind Narayan Gogte, LL. B., is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Malvan in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. Govind Ramchandra Oka, LL.B., to be a Public Prosecutor in the district of Belgaum for case in which he may be instructed to appear by the District Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Gamanlal Hiralal Dalal, B.A., LL.B., to be a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Purshottam Jogibhai Bhatt, Awal Karkun, Mandvi, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during Mr. Durgeshwar Natvarji Trivedi's deputation to act as District Deputy Collector, Surat, pending further orders.

The one month's privilege leave granted to Mr. Ambalal Madhavlal Lakhia, Mamlatdar of Dohad, is extended by one month and twenty-one days and Mr. Narandas Jamnadas Mehta is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the unexpired period of the leave.

Mr. Ratanshankar Girjashankar, Awal Karkun, Amod, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during Mr. Balwantrai Chandulal Desai's absence on one month's privilege leave.

Mr. Ramachandra Vishnu Bakre, B.A., Mamlatdar, is granted privilege leave for two months and a half combined with furlough for twenty-one months and a half from the 22nd December or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. B. A. Palekar, now acting Mamlatdar of Haliyal, will continue to act as Mamlatdar of Haliyal during Mr. Bakre's absence pending further orders.

Mr. Venkaji Hanmant Katarki, L. C E., Mamlatdar, Yellapur in the Kanara District, is transferred to Kalghatgi in the Dharwar District vice Mr. Narayan Venkatesh Chandavarkar, retired.

Mr. Subrao Venkappa Kalavar, Mahalkari of Mundgod in the Kanara District, is appointed to be Fourth Grade Mamlatdar on probation vice Mr. H. K. Kulhalli, B.Sc., promoted and is posted to Yellapur in the Kanara District.

Mr. Sadashiv Krishna Nadkarni, substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, is appointed to be Probationary Fourth Grade vice Mr. M. V. Mudbidri, B.A., promoted in the arrangement consequent on the confirmation of Mr. Narayen Chintaman Pethe as Deputy Collector.

Mr. A. F. DeLima Assistant Supervisor, Uran Distillleries, on Rs. 150-25-275. has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 21st November and the following acting arrangement have been ordered:—Mr. R. M. Raje, Head Gauger, on Rs. 75-5-100, to act as Assistant Supervisor. Mr. Lalsing Sitalsing, Second Gauger on Rs. 50-3-65 to act as Head Gauger. Mr. K. B. Sawant, Third Gauger, on Rs. 30-2-40, to act as Second Gauger. Mr. R. K. Gupte, Clerk Uran Distilleries, on Rs. 25, to act as Third Gauger.

Mr. G. Monteath, B.A., I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Sirsi Division and Magistrate First Class, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the Sirsi Sub-Division comprising the talukas of Sirsi, Siddapur, Kumta and Honavar including Bhatkal Peths.

The following appointments are made with effect from 1st December 1909:—Mr. Ganesh Ramachandra Luktuke, Nazir, District Court, Ahmednagar, to act as Shirastedar and Clerk of the Court, District Court, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. Keshav Anant Sapre appointed to act as Subordinate Judge or until further orders. Mr. Purusbottam Trimbak Karnatki, Nazir and Clerk of the Court, Subordinate Judge's Court at Shevgaon, to act as Nazir, District Court, Ahmednagar, vice, Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Luktuke or until further orders.

Mr. R. L. Tambe is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana vice Mr. G. V. Jadhav appointed to act as Deputy Shirastedar of the District Court at Thana.

The Shri Ratania Nanicher Kaliparaj Rural Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, Ratania, taluka Mandvi, district Surat, has been registered.

The Shri Naren Kasal Kliparaj Rural Co-operative Credit Society Unlimited Kasal, taluka Mandvi, District Surat has been registered.

The Nandpar Bori Kharoli Rural Co-operative Credit Society Unlimited Nandpar taluka Mandvi, district Surat, has been registered.

The Shri Kamlapar Umersadi Rural Co-operative Credit Society Unlimited Kamlapar taluka Mandvi district Surat has been registered.

The Tukwada Rural Co-operative Credit Society Unlimited, Tukwada taluka Pardi district Surat has been registered.

Mr. Haribhai Gopalji, B.A., is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Sa'sette in the Thana District vice Mr. Javaram Parashram Raje, resigned.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Kalyan, Murbad and Shahapur and the District Local Board, Thana, vice Mr. J. B. Vachha, B.A., B.Sc., resigned.

Mr. Somabhai Jethabhai is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipal Board of Nadisd in the Kaira District vice Mr. Hiralal Kashiram, resigned.

Mr. Chunilal Khushaldas Shah is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Nadisd in the Kaira District vice Mr. Hiralal Kashiram, resigned.

Mr. Shridhar Vishnu Kathvate is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Thasra in the Kaira District vice Mr. Tanmanishankar Ratanshankar Trivedi, resigned.

Mr. Motibhai Shivabhai Amin is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Mahmadabad in the Kaira District vice Mr. Somabhai Jethabhai Patel, resigned.

HOSPITAL NI RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 9.

Colonel C. P. Lukis, Officiating Director-General of I.M.S., has arrived here from Calcutta. He inspected the new General Hospital, expressing himself greatly pleased with it and also visited the Leper Asylum to-day, which he described as an admirably managed institution. Colonel Lukis leaves to-morrow for Madras.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The following prices are quoted to-day:—The Trials: 7 to 4 Soulline, 5 to 1 Tangaroa, 7 to 1 Crossbred, 7 to 1 Fizz, 12 to 1 Neith, 12 to 1 Pelargonium II, and 14 to 1 to 100 to 1 others.

The Viceroy's Cup:—4 to 1 Neith, 5 to 1 Wandin, 6 to 1 Bantock, 7 to 1 Fizz, 10 to 1 Peru, 10 to 1 Pelargonium, and 14 to 1 to 100 to 1 others.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

LITERARY.

While passing down the main street of an ancient city we overheard the following conversation between two gentlemen:—

"Do you read much?"

"Ob, yes," replied the other gentleman, with a smile on his face. "I've read Shakespeare, I've read Thackeray, and I've read socks, but the blessed things won't keep up.'

SARCASM.

A gentleman dining in his own room at an hotel where servants were "few and far between" dispatched a lad among them for a cut of beef. After a long time the lad returned and was asked by the faint and hungry gentleman, "Are you the lad I sent for this beef?"

"Yes, sir."

"Bless me," resumed the hungry wit, "how you have grown."

A HOUSH PROROGUED.

A young man who had just married sugkeste dto his wife that they should argue some question fully and frankly every morning. This he thought would help them to gain a fuller insight into each other's nature thus making for increased happiness. The first question happened to be—"Can a woman dress on £15 a year?"

He took the affirmative. And when last seen he had climbed into a hay-loft and was pulling the ladder up after him.

TO START WITH.

The absent-minded professor and the penniless tramp came face to face.

"Not got a penny to bless meself wid!" moaned tramp. "Not 'ad a bit or sup for 15 days, nor a drop o' drink since Toosday week? It's 'ard, guv' nor—very 'ard! Wot'd you do if you were in my shoes?"

The professor cast down his eyes thoughtfully for a moment. Then he brightened considerably.

"I'll tell you, my man," he replied helpfully. "I should black them!"

PAT'S WAY OUT.

"I'm sorry, Pat, but I cannot be your wife," said Briget, after Pat had proposed.

"Why not?" asked Pat, with a tone of sadness in his voice.

"Well Pat, I suppose I must tell you the truth—I'm a somnambulist."

"A what?"

"A somnambulist."

"Sure, and that won't make any difference. You can go to your church and I'll go to mine."

THRIFT.

"Yes," said the mean man to his companion. "Thrift is a wonderful thing."

BY THE WAY.

"SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM."

Dr. S. W. Pennypacker, the ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, has a rather notable article in the "North-American Review" on "Sensational Journalism, and the Remedy." Dr. Pennypacker says: "The public journal is no longer the cautious and modest advocate of truth, contending against entrenched power and needing encouragement. It has become bold, blatant and in some instances brazen. There was a time when its purposes were limited to gathering information of current events and publishing this information with comment intended to be guiding and instructive. With the growth of advertising the entire perspective has shifted. It is now generally published by a corporation organised as a business venture to secure a profit. It has a business policy, inspired by the hope of gain, toward which the editorial and even the news columns are required to bend. "The directing forces are undisclosed," adds Dr. Pennypacker, and it not infrequently happens that the same ambitious personality is the owner of journals advocating opposing views of public questions and policies."

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE "YELLOW JOURNAL."

Since the compensation from the accurate report of current news is very slight, and the returns from abundant advertisements are comparatively very great, the tendency has arisen and rapidly grown of so furbishing up the news in the "Yellow Journals" as to make it a feeder to the more profitable feature of the paper: "Head-lines, type of exaggerated size, and gross pictures are all devices used for the purpose of catching the attention of the reader so that ultimately he may be led to purchase the wares of some merchant. Crimes of a startling character, scandals, especially if they affect people in good repute, divorces especially if they occur among people of social prominence and are accompanied with uncleanly suggestion and sensations of all kinds are sought with avidity from a like motive." The line which divides finding from creating is soon passed. "Just as the cook puts mustard on the ham, so the newsmonger adds condiment to his dish of news which would be insipid if nothing but the truth were told." Or, what is worse, the whole tale is invented.

THE HARM DONE.

The harm done to the community by this sort of thing is, Dr. Pennypacker contends, incalculable, and he proceeds: "The most far-reaching evil inflicted by the sensational journal is that it perverts the process of thought. All reasoning begins with the ascertainment of fact. If the false be presented and accepted as the true the inferences drawn are hopelessly erroneous. The people in arriving at their conclusions as to men and measures are dependent upon the newspapers for their information. It is not true that the world is made up of men with wickedness in their hearts, ready either to break their marital vows or to rob the Treasury, and the daily pictures of life painted with such colours ought to be obliterated." "On the contraty," Dr. Pennypacker asserts, "men are almost exclusively earning their bread by their labour, supporting their wives and children as best they know how, and if perchance they have been chosen for public service, performing their duties according to the measure of their abilities."

THE REMEDY.

As to the remedy for this state of things, Dr. Pennypacker is of opinion that it must be sought from without, and is simple and plain. It is to subject the Press to the same law and the same authority of the State with governs the other relations of men. . . . If working-men may be prevented by injunction from committing riot, so may newspapers be prevented by injunction from publishing falsehood and scandal. Such material has no part in the liberty of the Press any more than sewerage has place in the streams. Both constitute nuisances which may be suppressed and in time will be suppressed. It is upon the principls of suppressing a nuisance that smut and filth are excluded from the mails and destroyed when they appear, although the Constitution protects the freedom of speech. There is no freedom to propagate and disseminate falsehood and vileness, and a large proportion of what appears daily in the journals could be excluded upon application to the courts." Suppression would, Dr. Pennypacker concludes, result in loss of profit, and when scandal ceases to be profitable it will soon disappear.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD MORLEY.

Dr. Whyte, of U. F., St., George's, Edinburgh, tells a story of Lord Morley and Mr. Gladstone, particulars of which he had from Lord Morley himself. Lord Ripon—a Roman Catholic—and Lord Morley were spending a week-end at Hawarden. On Sunday evening they were sitting in the drawingroom, when Mr. Gladstone suddenly left the room, to return shortly after with two lighted candlesticks in his hands. He bowed to each of his guests and retired. They understood his meaning, and followed their host to the parlour, where he set down the candles and gave them chairs. Then he shut the door on them and left them. It was the time of the terrorism in Ireland, and the expression on Mr. Gladstone's face led them to believe a despatch had just arrived from Ireland. But in a few moments the sound of psalm-singing was heard from the drawing-room, where Mr. Gladstone was holding family worship. In a quarter of an hour Mr. Gladstone returned, and took his guests back to the drawing-room, they appreciating his respect for their feelings. "But as we sat in the parlour," said Lord Morley to Dr. Whyte, "we felt like lost and east-out souls."

ACTRESS'S AMUSING SPEECH.

Miss Ellis Jeffreys, responding to the toast of the "Drama" at the O.P. Club dinner, declared that woman was the backbone of the drama. Her virtues and vagaries, principally the latter, formed the subject-matter of the great majority of their plays, and it was she who filled the auditorium, man being a mere adjunct who had been peremptorily ordered to accompany her. The drama was, of course, "dead as a door nail." It always had been. At one moment it was being killed by musical comedy at another by the Censor, and again by the Budget. Every time the drama died someone started building a couple of new theatres to perpetuate, the sacred memory. The drama was woman's perquisite, and what did women care about politics, except a few helpless ones, who could not take nourishment without masculine assistance?

COUNTESS CONDEMNS SUFFRAGISTS.

The Countess Stephanie Lonyay, nee Princess Stephanie of Belgium, in an article which, the "Telegraph" says, appears in a Vienna review, declares herself an open enemy of the modern woman's agitation. She writes:—The unfortunate efforts of many modern women to place themselves on an equal footing with man is an offence against female dignity, the position of woman in the world frequently making its advocates ridiculous. In the calling of woman as wife, mother, daughter, is comprised all that can oppose the present feminist movement. Her mission as wife opens a wide field to woman for her efforts and her energies. The emancipation of women, which is nothing but unacknowledged Socialism, with unripe desires which are difficult of realisation or comprehension, threatnes to hurl society and the State into the bottomless abyss. What woman should struggle for is mental emancipation, the enlargement of her knowledge and strengthening of her character, so far as these can be attained. This spiritual emancipation must not be confused with the distorted caricature of modern female emancipation, which is the outcome of neutral, abnormal, and unintelligent education.

PREMIER'S WIFE AS REPORTER.

Mrs. Zahle, the wife of the Danish Premier, is still continuing the work of parliamentary reporting on which she has been engaged for several years. The Copenhagen correspondent of the "Mail" asked her if she intended to give up her stenographic work—she is one of the official parliamentary reporting staff. "Nothing of the kind," she answered. "I am quite satisfied with my work, and like it very much, especially as it enables me to follow my husband's career better. At first there was great opposition against me, as I was the first lady who worked as shorthand writer and had to move about on the floor among the members of the House. The Upper House was especially hostile to my appointment, which took place in 1894, at the same time as my husband was elected a member of Parliament for Ringsted, Iceland. Since then I have taken down my husband's speeches among the others. It disturbs me now and then to hear other members abusing him in my presence. My salary is the same as for the male shorthand writers, £110 for the session (half-year), and I may add that I consider myself very well paid. Next year my salary will be increased by £15."

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

FORECAST OF THE DRURY LANE PANTOMIME.

Mr. Arthur Collins is preparing a magnificent spectacle in "Aladdin," which will be produced at Drury Lane on Boxing Day. It is claimed that it will be the most beautiful production seen at the National Theatre, which means that it will be the most beautiful seen on any stage in the world. The "book" of the pantomime has been written by Sir Francis Burnand, Mr. Hickory Wood, and Mr. Collins himself, and they are following the "Arabian Nights" very closely. The great spectacular scene of the pantomime will be that of the end of the first act. Here, following the story, one will and Aladdin and the Widow Twankey fighting their way to the precious lamp, by way of the three Halls, and through threatening and beautiful idols of bronze and ivory. At last, reaching the Garden of Light, Trees, and Jewels, Aladdin, guided by the Spirit of the Ring, comes to the Abode of the Lamp, and here it is, of course, that Mr. Collins and his assistants attain the climax of their fancy and invention.

NO "DARK SCENE."

There will be no opening "dark scene" this year. In the beginning one will see Abanzar at work, and this will lead quickly to the first spectacular scene, the Port of Pekin, will be lovely indeed, with its quaint merchantmen and its crowds of Chinese street-vendors—on a note of "idealised correctitude"—its broomsellers, sotsellers and the rest of them. The scene of The Baths will not be the merely comic or merely pretty episode usually presented. It will be entirely novel and animated. The accident will see, by means of coloured cinematography and many of Mr. Collin's most ingenious devices—for real people will be combined with the motion pictures—the Princes and her retinue bathing in a plashing sea. In Scene 3 of the second part is seen Abanazar's shop, and the exchange of "new lamps for old." In Aladdin's Garden one will find a lovely view of terraces, with the palace in the back ground. We shall find this palace flying away through the air, growing gradually less and less before our very eyes. At the North Pole, which the palace reaches at last, one will see Cook and Peary indulging in their rivalry, Polar bears and Eskimos disporting themselves, and even a humorous parody of the performing seals at the Palace Theatre. This beautiful "set" will discover to us Aladdin's Home, wherein we shall find a novel ending to the fable. In addition to all these wonders, the see—if Mr. Collins experiments prove successful—in "Aladdin" an extraordinary illusion of dancing in marvellous effect of revolving light, audience.

CAST OF PRINCIPALS.

The following is the complete cast of principals—with the exception of two, for which important engagements are pending:—

Aladdin	Miss Marie George
Abanazar	Mr. George Graves
Widow Twankey	Mr. Wilkie Bard
Spirit of the Lamp	Mr. Salammbo
The Dog	Mr. Ali
Peko	Miss Truly Shattuck
The Emperor's Bodyguard	Mr. Johnny Danvers and Mr. Conquest.

In addition to these important characters will be impersonated by Miss Mina Brase, in a humorous part, and Messrs. Downes and Langford, two comedians who are very popular in the provinces—they and Miss Brae are newcomers to London. The Salammbos will show some really extraordinary effects of fire-eating and expulsion—great flames issue from their mouths. Peko (Miss Shattuck) is the Grand Vizier's son. Mr. Ali's success as the Cat in last year's pantomime will be followed by an equal success as the Widow's Dog Dainty Miss Marie George—who plays "principal boy" for the first time—should be an ideal Aladdin; her equal in this particular part it is difficult to imagine. Miss George will not be seen in the conventional "tights," but in proper picturesque Chinese garb. As will be gathered from the names here published, the pantomime will be extraordinarily strong in its comedians. If Mr. George Graves and Mr. Wilkie Bard work together, as it may be confidently expected that they will, one way hope to see a revival of the famous partnership days of Arthur Roberts and James Fawn, Harry Nicholls and Herbert Campbell, and Dan Leno and Herbert Campbell. Messrs. Bard and Graves should prove to be the happiest combination. For the character of the Princess, negotiations are in progress for the appearance of a popular and refined music hall "star," and another engagement in negotiation is that of the clever wife of one of our most popular musical comedy comedians.

BROUGH AS A BIG BEAR.

Hear is a story of Lionel Brough which has wrongly been used in connection with reminiscences of his old friend, Toole. Many years ago, when "Lal" was a young man, he had friends in Fulham who lived in one of a small row of houses near Cremorne Gardens. His friends were giving a children's party, and Brough, who loved kiddies, and often joined in their sport, had a surprise for them. Borrowing a fur-lined coat from an actor more wealthy than himself, he went to the house on the evening of the party, and, turning the coat inside out, and putting it on at the gate, knocked at the door for entrance. As the servant opened the door, the commedian whispered. "Hush! Don't say a word or you'll spoil the game! I don't want to be announced; just you leave this to me!" The astonished girl retired to the back of the hall, evidently thinking Brough was mad; and Brough, going down on all fours, pushed the drawing-room door open with his head, and went gambolling in, with his nose to the ground, growling all the while. "I'm a big, big, bear! I'm a big, big, big, bear!" He had expected sounds of screams and laughter and hurrying feet; instead of which, there was a dead silence. He looked up, and to his horror found that he had entered the wrong house, and that the only occupants of the room were a couple of old ladies, who were so paralysed with fear that they could not utter even the faintest sound. The comedian did not stop to explain or apologise, but rushed out of the house and down the street and round all the corners he could find.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

In the days of Brough's youth, as well as in the days of his middle-age, it was not uncommon (nor is it unknown now!) for actors and men of letters to stop at the club until three or four in the morning. Brough, on "late nights" at the "Savage," frequently walked home to his place at Lambeth, and very seldom did so without being begged of on the way by evil-looking adventurers of the night. On one occasion, he was stopped by three or four ruffians on Hungerford Bridge, who demanded money of him by threats, and who evidently meant doing something unpleasantly desperate in the event of not meeting with the actor's compliance. It happened that Brough actually had no money in this pocket to speak of and he was beginning to get "a bit funky," lest his telling of "the old story" should cause his molesters to deal with him roughly, when he suddenly remembered that he had that day been given a dozen gilded card counters, in semi-imitation of sovereigns, one side of them being used to advertise somebody's patent medicine. "Very well, then," said Brough to the men; "I'm not a millionaire, but I daressay I can spare these twelve sovereings"; and with that he placed the glittering coins on the parapet of the bridge, and hurried off. "What a marvellous escape!" remarked a friend to whom Brough told his adventure. "Yes," replied Brough, "it was, especially as the beggars found out the quality of the bullion almost as soon as they touched it. But I suppose I must have escaped "under cover of the dense fog of language!"

NOVELTIES FOR THE PALACE.

Mr. Alfred Butt, managing director of the Palace, has just returned from a lengthy, if rapid, trip to the Continent, undertaken in search of novelties. During the course of his wanderings he visited Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Bremen, Hanover, Munich, Leipzig, Dresden, and Frankfort. Sad to say, he found everywhere nothing but complaints regarding the scarcity of good turns. London managers of variety theatres are certainly as little inclined to wax jubilant over the same theme. Indeed there has rarely been a time when the music hall artist possessing even a germ of talent, has enjoyed such an opportunity of making favourable terms for himself. This is particularly the case at the present moment when pantomime is tempting all such performers to enlist in its service on the most Liberal terms. Mr. Butt, however, had no thought of Christmas necessities when he went to the Continent, so that if he was unable to discover attractions there, it was simply because they didn't exist or were not brought under his notice. Outside the area of the music-hall he contrived, notwithstanding to pick up a couple of really "big sensations," which are to be seen at the Palace in the course of next year.

Calcutta, 7th July, 1909.

"I have much pleasure in informing you that a pair of your Mountain Tyres has given me entire satisfaction. I am a heavy man (being 16 Stones) and I have taken very hard work from the tyres which I am still using and which are very good yet."

".....The heavy rubber tyre makes the Bike glide smoothly along the road and I must say that I have come across nothing so good although I have used many tyres before."

(Sd.) C. H.,
Inspector of Police.
Bombay, 29th June, 1909.

"..... It is doing splendidly, there is no sign of wear on the tread, neither a puncture and its air retaining properties are very good."

(Sd.) H. A. W.,
(A. M. I. Mech. Engineer),
Cawnpore.

"..... It might be of interest to give to learn what experience I had with a pair of your Continental Cycle Tyres, which I purchased in December, 1903. I am using my Cycle practically every day and on all sorts of bad roads and as the tyres are still in good condition, I consider they have done extremely well....."

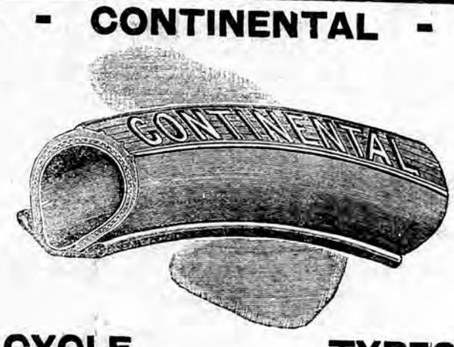
(Sd). W. V.
Muttra, 24th June, 1909.

"..... I have had your new pattern Continental Tyre in continuous wear for 8 months. For 6 months of the period I carried a boy of 3 years in a seating arragement over front wheel almost daily on a three or four miles spin. This extra weight appears to have had little or no effect on the tyre as far as wearing goes.

A further good point is the absence of punctures from thorns. I have had as many as three at once in my other tyre, and while your pattern tyre has at the same time been literally covered, yet none have penetrated to the inner tube."

(Sd.) J. S. B.
Kapurthala, 17th July, 1909.

- - CONTINENTAL - -



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"..... I have ridden them over about 3,000 miles on roads of every description and they are still practically new. They have given me excellent service and I have had absolutely no trouble with them."

(Sd.) M. C.
Byculla, 21st June, 1909.

"..... I must say the tyre is a recommendation in itself. For the time that I had been using it, on the average, I think I must have travelled a thousand miles or more, as it has been continually in use from the time I received it, it has given me every satisfaction, viz., smooth running and durability. neither have I been troubled with any punctures. I consider them one of the best in the market."

(Sd.) H. E. S.
Mazagaon, 29th June, 1909.

"..... The Tyre has been used for about 900/1,000 miles. I sustained no puncture, the condition is such as to leave me to expect that the tyre will hold good for at least another 18 months."

(Sd.) W. G. W.
Jubbulpore, C. P., 20th June, 1909.

"..... The total mileage cannot be less than 1,000 miles. I am glad

"..... I am pleased to testify to having used Continental Tyres on my Bike in the damp climate of Bengal as also in the excessive hot dry climates of the Punjab and Central India, and found these tyres and tubes wear better and longer than any other make."

(Sd.) C. E.
Calcutta, 23rd June, 1909.

to write that I found your tyres to be better than any other make."

(Sd.) G. B. O.,
District Unao, U. P. 26th June, 1909.

"..... It has been in constant use for Station work for over a year along with a..... pneumatic tyre, and after covering some hundreds of miles I can confidently say that this is the best tyre I have used in this country and it is very durable and can be relied on."

(Sd.) E. W. (D. S.),
Belair Kotapu, Nilgiris, 23rd June, 1909.

"..... I have much pleasure in testifying to the invariably splendid quality of Continental Tyres, both ordinary Cycle and Motor Cycle tyres. I have used your tyres for several years on my Cycle. At present I have one which I have had for more than 3 1/2 years and which is in spite of the hard work given it, practically as good as when first bought and will last many years yet. As to the Motor Cycle tyres, for resiliency life and lasting qualities they are hard to beat..... I always intend to use Continental as long as that Firm's tyres are so vastly superior to any other tyres I have used, as they undoubtedly are at present."

(Sd.) F. T. F. W.
Rawalpindi, 23rd June, 1909.

"..... The tyre is in splendid condition and is quite capable of lasting very long yet. As for the inner tubes I have had more pleasure in cycling since I took it in use than I had in all my former experience as a Cyclist. I have not had a single puncture in it which says a great deal for the excellence of your tyres and tubes. In conclusion I would strongly recommend the Continental Roadster W. O. Tyres to any cyclist who is in want of a good tyre for sound hard work."

(Sd.) A. E. P.
Trichinopoly, 22nd June, 1909.

"..... Total of miles covered is 1,247 up to date..... I found your tyre quite satisfactory and it is yet in a very good state. I am of the opiaion that it will serve another 2,000 miles' travel."

(Sd.) C. P. R.
Angao, C. S., Kathiawar, 9th August, 1909.

"..... I have used my machine with a Continental Tyre on rough country roads and I am not as yet troubled by a single puncture; that shows the durability of the Continental Tyres."

(Sd.) C. M. K.

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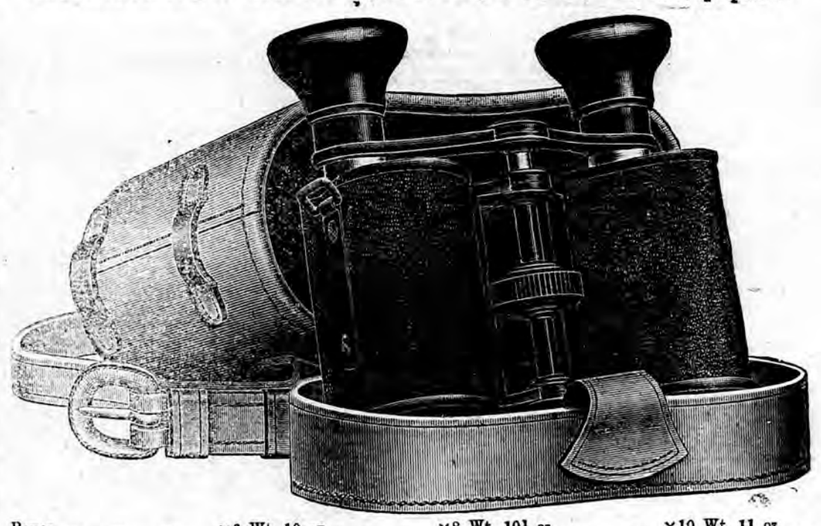

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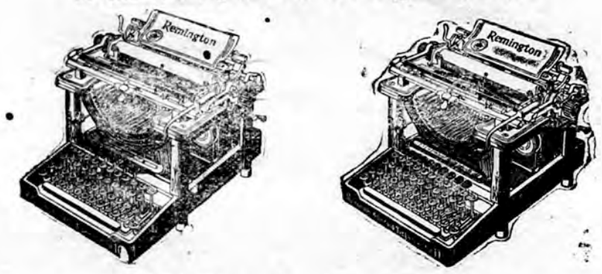

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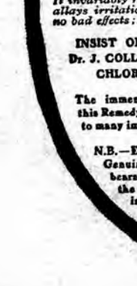

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